W. CLOWES.

PRACTISE FOR YOUNG CHIRURGIANS. 1588.

DE MORBO GALLICO. 1585.

VI 3

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A BRIEFE AND necessarie Treatise, touching the cure of the disease called Morbus Gallicus, or Lues Venerea, by Vnctions and other approoued waies of curing:

Newlie corrected and augmented by WILLIAM CLOWES of London, Maister in Chirurgerie.

Hippocratis Aphorismus 1.

Vita breuis, ars longa, occasio præceps, experimentum falax, iudicium difficile.

AT LONDON,
Printed for Thomas Cadman, dwelling in Paules Churchyard, at the signe of the Bible.
1585.

Reade without partialitie,
Correct without curiositie,
Iudge not to malitiously,
Condemne not to rashly.

If he be blamde that cureth natures sore,
whats due to him that hurteth it the more?

TO ALL THE true Profeſsours of Chirurgerie, and to the friendly reader, William Clowes wiſheth health in the Lorde.

I Haue at this preſent (louing bretheren, and friendly Reader) to entreate of that diſeaſe, and the cure of the ſame, which in Latine is called, Morbus Gallicus, or, Morbus Neapolitanus: but more properly, Lues Venerea, that is, the peſtilent infection of filthie luſt: a ſickeneſſe verie loathſome, odious, troubleſome, and dangerous. A notable teſtimonie of the iuſt wrath of God againſt that filthie ſinne, which at this daie, not onely infecteth, Naples, Spaine, and France, but increaſeth yet daily, ſpreading it ſelfe throughout all Englande, and ouerfloweth (as I thinke) the whole world, and therefore is the cure thereof, moſt expedient, profitable, and neceſſarie to be looked vnto. And foraſmuch as the beſt auoiding and curing of euerie diſeaſe, conſiſteth in ſhunning and remouing the cauſe thereof, I wiſh all men generally, eſpecially thoſe which be infected, to loathe, deteſt, hate, and abhorre that ſtincking ſinne, that is the originall cauſe of this infection, and to praie earneſtly to God the heauenlie Phyſition and Chirurgeon, for his gratious aſsiſtance,

to the perfect amendement of life, the moſt ſafeſt and ſureſt waie to remoue it. Secondly, I wiſh all Magiſtrates, as the ſecond Chirurgeons, appointed of God, euen in the loue of their countrie, and the zeale and care, they haue vnto their countriemen, to haue a watchfull eie, to finde out the offenders in this behalfe. To execute vpon them ſuch condigne puniſhement, as may be a terrour to the wicked, the rather to abſtaine and abandon themſelues from ſuch abhominable wickedneſſe, ſo filthie in the ſight of God and man. Thirdly, the diſeaſe being thus ranſaked, and theſe cauſes, ſearched, ſalued, and remooued, I doubt not, by the helpe of God, good bretheren, I ſhall here ſet downe a profitable treatiſe, with ſufficient inſtructions for the cure of the reſidue of this ſickenes, ſo farre as my learning and knowledge will extende. In the which I haue had no ſmall practiſe and experience for manie yeares. Herein I purpoſe not altogither to followe mine owne iudgement, experience, and order of curing: but alſo the aduice and counſell of ſuch learned men which are accounted and knowne to be the ſhining ſtarres and light of our moſt excellent art and myſterie, and haue euer beene found to be the beſt practiſed and expert in the curing of this diſeaſe, with other griefes and maladies. All which together I haue thruſt foorthe in this little Booke, I hope, perfectly, and plainely for the benefite, commoditie, and eaſe of all ſuch as will diligently reade, carefully marke, and truly practiſe the ſame. And ſith thou ſhalt heere (good Reader) receiue alſo at my handes ſuch fruites as I haue gathered out by mine owne trauell, and alſo learned from others, which I haue in practiſe found to be moſt certaine and true. Let me craue thy friendly acceptation of my heartie good will, and faithfull zeale to this my countrie and countrie men, whom I ſee in theſe daies exceedingly afflicted, with this noiſome and perilous ſickneſſe, vnto whome, notwith-

notwithſtanding I dare promiſe no helpe at all, no not by the beſt and moſt ſouerent medicines in the worlde, except they be at defiance with this ſinne, and wholie bend themſelues to walke in the obedience of Gods holie lawes. If anie errour herein haue eſcaped my pen, or if the Printer haue made anie default: which I ſuppoſe ſome in deede will eſcape, yea if it were peruſed and reperuſed with Argos eies: wherefore, my good bretheren, and friendly Readers, either curteouſly amend the faults, or friendly to admoniſh me of the ſame, and vſe ſo much to thy profit as is found faultleſſe: So ſhal I find my labors happily beſtowed, and moſt willingly accept thy friendly correction.

Farewell.

Faults escaped in the printing.

PAge 2. in the margent, reade, titles and epigrammes, for titles of epigrammes.

Page 3. line 28. reade disposition, for disition.

Page 4. line 16. reade cured, for cured.

Page 4. line 18. reade beginning, for beinning.

Page 4. line 25. reade beareth, for bearerh.

Page 5. line 19. reade sir, for ser.

Page 7. line 25. reade Thessalus, for Thessalas.

Page 16. line 4. reade neere, for neece.

Page 29. line 27. reade chirurgeon to the French King, for, A chirurgeon to the French King.

Page 31. line 15. reade, pulueris Ireos florent, for pulueris florent.

Page 35. line 15. reade Guaici, for Gnaici.

Page 40. line 11. reade ℥.j. for. j.

Page 46. line 21. read Londonensis, for londoniencis.

¶DE MORBO *Gallico.*

¶The common receiued opinion of the first beginning and spredding of the disease called MORBVS GALLICVS, or LVES VENEREA. Cap. I.

THE disease called Morbus Gallicus, or Lues Venerea, did first appeare, as the learned Phisitions Monardus, and Montanus, and that learned Chirurgion Iohannis de Vigo, with others, doe affirme, in the yeare of our Lord God 1494. in the moneth of December, when the French King toke his iourney to recouer the kingedome of Naples, at which tyme happened amongst the Soldiers and people, this disease to appeare: which was at that tyme termed by the French men Morbus Neapolitanus, but they of Naples called it Morbus Gallicus, which name hath so in common spech remained with vs vntill this day. I doe not here purpose to argue to the contrary, but onely I meane to deliuer plainly the whole order of the cure, according to that talent which God hath giuen mée. The first appearing of this sickneſſe.

First I saye, the disease it selfe was neuer in mine opinion more ryfe among the Indians, Neapolitans, yea in Italie, Fraunce, or Spaine, then is at this daye in the

Realme of England, I praye God quickly deliuer vs from it, and to remoue from vs that filthy sinne that breedeth, nurseth, and disperseth it.

The causes of this disease in England.

It is wonderfull to consider the huge multitudes of such as be infected with it, and that dayly increase, to the great daunger of the common wealth, & the staine of the whole nation. The causes whereof, I see none so great as the licencious and beastly disorder of a great number of rogues, and vagabonds, the filthy lyfe of many leude and idle persons, both men and women, about the Citie of London, and the great number of leude Ale-houses, which are the very nestes and harbours of such filthy creatures: which houses were inuented at the beginning, Non propter honestatem, Sed propter necessitatem, by meanes of which disordered persons, some other of better disposition, are many times infected, and many more like to be, except there be some speedy remedie prouided for the same.

What number cured of this sickenesse.

I may speake boldlie, because I speake trulie, and yet I doe speake it with very griefe of heart, that in the Hospitall of Sainct Barthelmew in London, there hath bene cured of this disease, by mée, and three other, within fiue yeares, to the number of one thousande and more: I speake nothing of Saint Thomas hospitall, and other houses about the Citie, wherein an infinite multitude are dayly in cure, so that vndoubtedly vnlesse the Lord be mercifull vnto vs, and that the magistrates doe with great care, seeke correction & punishment of that filthie vice, as also for the reformation of those places aboue mencioned, And except the people of this lande do spedely repent their most vngodly lyfe, & leaue this odious sinne, it cannot be but the whole land will shortly be poisoned with this most noisome sicknes.

The Worshipfull Ma-

The worshipfull Maisters of the Hospital can witnesse, that I speake the truth, as also I with them, with

what

what griefe of mynde they are dayly enforced to take in a number of vile creatures, that otherwise would infecte many good and honest people: seeking with lyke care to restrayne this grieuous and beastly sinne, and yet the number still increase.

It happened in the house of S. Barthelmew very seldome, whilest I serued there, for the space of nine or ten yeres, but that among euery twentie diseased persons that were taken in, tenne of them had the pockes. And therefore how carefully it ought to be loked vnto, let euery man iudge, that hath care of his owne healthy, or of the safegard of his countrie. And here I protest that the very cause that moued me to set forth this booke, is not to encourage those wretches that wallow in this sinne, to continue in their beastly lyfe, hoping by this booke, or any other whatsoeuer, to be able to deliuer themselues from this sickenesse.

But euen for the loue of my country men, partly to admonish them spedely to amend their lyues, least the Lorde God in his iuste wrath, doe one daye make the disease to be incurable, either by the order of this booke, or by the knowledge and practise of all the Chirurgions in the whole worlde, and partlye to helpe those good and poore people, that be infected by eating or drynking, or keepinge companie vnwares, with those leude and wicked beastes, which either for shame dare not to be-wraye it, or for lacke of good Surgions know not how to remedie it, or for lacke of abilities are not able other-wise to prouide for the cure of it.

And last of all, to showe the waye of helpe to cure all such as be infected, and by that meanes if it maye so stande with the good pleasure of almightie GOD, to stoppe the further spredding of the same.

Thus haue I by longe dygression (although not any thing besides the matter) slypped from speaking

sters and gouernours of this Hospitall heere named, for their great paines & fatherly care vvhich they haue of the poore miserable creatures in that House releeued, deserueth to haue their names recorded in letters of golde, and vvith titles of Epigrams, to haue their fame lifted vp vnto the Skies.

Of the originall of this diſeaſe, vnto the complaint of the mightie encreaſe thereof growne in this lande, all which I referre vnto the good conſideracion of euery diſcréete reader, and ſo I returne to my purpoſed treatiſe. &c.

¶ The maner of taking this ſickneſſe, with the cauſes and ſignes thereof. Cap. II.

Hovv this ſickneſſe is taken.

THis ſickneſſe is ſayd firſt to be engendred by the accompaning with vnclene women, which although it be moſte commonly true, yet it is not alwayes ſo, nor in all perſons. For I my ſelfe haue knowne bothe men and women grieuouſly infected with this ſickneſſe, which haue had thoſe parts that bring the moſt ſuſpicion thereof, and are moſt ſpédely infected, frée and cleare from all kinde of maladie or ſhow of any ſuch diſeaſe: whereas if the infection had happened by that meanes, thoſe parts ſhould in reaſonable likelihood haue bene firſt touched, as being moſt apt to putrifie, by reaſon of moiſture and loſeneſſe of the part, which engendreth vlcerations of all ſortes, Apoſtumes, dolors, Putrifactions and Puſtules.

I haue alſo knowne diuers perſons infected, who haue had in all other parts of the bodie manifeſt ſignes thereof: as dolors, tumores, vlcers, and venemous puſtules &c. And yet in the parts aforeſaide, no paine or any ſigne thereof. So that their opinion is not true which affirme that this diſeaſe is engendred onely by the company of vncleane perſons.

What ſhould I ſpeake of young children wherof diuers haue bene grieuouſly vexed with this diſeaſe, and ſome of them thrée or foure moneths olde, ſome of

them

them a yeare olde, some foure or fiue yeares olde, and some of them sire or seuen yeares olde, amongst which sorte I cured a wench being twelue yeares of age, in the yeare of our Lord. 1567. who was greatly infected with this sickneſſe in many parts of hir bodye, hauing there on, painfull nodes, Apoſtumes and Vlcers, with corruptions of the bones, and yet no ſigne in the ſuſpected parts, neither was of ſtrength to haue committed any ſuch acte. But it is not to be doubted but that ſhe receiued the infection either from the parẽts, or elſe was infected (as diuers and many are) by ſucking the corrupte Mylke of an infected Nurſſe, for that ſuche Mylke is engendred of infected bloud. And I may not here in conſience ouerpaſſe to forewarne you of ſuche leude and filthie Nurſes, for that the yeare. 1583. It chaunced that three young children all borne in this Citie of London, and all of one pariſh, or verie nére together, were put to Nurſſe, the one into the countrie, and the other two were nurſſed in this Citie, but within leſſe then halfe a yeare, they were all three brought whome to their parentes, grieuoſly infected with the pockes, by their wicked and filthy Nurſes. Then the parents ſéeing them ſo miſerably ſpoyled and conſumed with extreme paines, and being ſo young, ſicke and weake, vnpoſſible to bée weaned, were forced (as nature doth binde) to ſéeke all meanes poſſible to preſerue theſe poore ſilly Infants, which elſe had all dyed moſt pittifully. To be briefe, or euer thoſe children coulde be cured, they had infected fiue ſundry good and honeſt Nurſes. I cured one of the children, and the Nurſe which gaue it ſucke, the other two children and their Nurſes were alſo in cure by other: but yet one of the three children (as I vnderſtand) dyed moſt miſerably of this noyſome and grieuous ſickneſſe.

In Kent.

Bevvare of ſuch Nurſes.

Thus we ſée children be infected by filthie Nurſes, and

some lyme Nurses be infected by giuing of sucke to such infected childrē. And now to returne to my former purpose: the disease because it hath a flowing matter, being once entered into any part of the bodie, proceedeth on from part to part, neuer resting vntil it hath corrupted the liuer with the ill disposition of this infection, especiallye when it toucheth any such part as hath in it an apte disposition to admit such infection: as when the action or force of the agent is wrought and imprinted in the patient, fitly affected to receue the same forme, & so it disperseth it selfe thorow the whole bodie.

Moreouer, this sickneſſe is many times bred in the mouth by eating and drincking with infected persons, sometimes in other parts of the bodie, some time by lying in the bed with them, or by lying in the sheetes after them. Sometime also it is saide to come by sitting on the same stoole of easement, where some infected person frequenteth. Sometymes also such as haue bene cured of this disease, fall into it againe, by wearing their infected clothes. All which causes of this disease, I rather set downe, for that I would thereby admonish as many as shall reade this treatise, to be carefull of them selues, in this behalfe, and to shunne as much as may be, all such occasions. Now all these outward causes being considered, it remaineth that I speake of the inward cause of the nourishing of this disease, which as Nicholas Massa sayth truly, is ỹ lyuer, whose ill disposition, is as it were the fountaine, roote and spring therof: for, sith in the Lyuer is made the seperation of all the humours of mans bodie, as by the good temperature and disposition thereof, good humores are bred, euen so by the euill disposition thereof, corrupt humors are ingendred: so that from the Lyuer doe procede the matter of nourishment, and the faculties of nourishment in

all

all the bodie, and it is in respect, the mainteiner of lyfe: and therefore it is not to be doubted, but that the corruption of the Lyuer is the rote of this disease.

And if it be obiected, that the disease is taken by externall meanes aforesaide: as by eating and drincking, clothes, and by the infected Milke of Nurses, and therefore the Lyuer is not the cause. I aunswere, that any outwarde partes, being once infected, the disease immediatly entreth into the bloud, and so creepeth on lyke a Canker, from parte to parte, vntill it commeth to the Lyuer, where being once entred, it corrupteth the fountaine of bloud, and from thence sendeth forth the infection by the vaines, into euerye parte of the bodie.

Thus may this growe at the first or after the cure vsed, for if any one parte hath bene lefte vnperfectlye cured, it may sone returne againe, & make the disease more daungerous and harder to be cured, then it was at the first beginning.

But to come more orderly to the matter, there be generally three causes of this sickneſſe, that is to saye, the primatiue, the antecedent, & coniunct cause, which I gather thus: The primatiue cause is some bodelye touching, either of some infected bodie, or else by lying in some corrupt sheetes, or wearing of infected apparell, &c. 1

The anticedent cause, is humors, offending in qualitie, or in quantitie, or bothe. 2

The cause coniunct, is those corrupted humors, or that euill qualitie that resteth, and is setled in the parts affected. 3

The sickneſſe it selfe is of diuers men diuerslye defined, but the best doe define it to be an affection of the Lyuer, which wasteth ỹ spirits: the effects therof is this: that it corrupteth the blod, & poisoneth ỹ whole bodie,

and

and brédeth in the parts thereof, paines or aches, vlcers, nodes, and foule scabbes, with corruption of the bones: the signes & accidents thereof are these, for the most part venemous pustules, scabbes vppon the forehead, browes, face and beard, and in other partes of the bodie, as about the secret partes, or in the corners of the lippes, and that especially in Infants, sorenesse in the throate and mouth, & paines in the head, ache in the ioyntes, and about the shoulder-blades, hippes, thighes and knées, these paynes afflicting most in the night, & ceasing in the daye: a certaine heauinesse and painefull aking of the bodie after slépe, as though they were broken in sunder, sometimes with-all a little Feauer, the botch about the share bone, called Bubo Venerea. Many times nodes and filthie abcessions or Apostumes, with corruption of the bones on the head, called Talpa, and vppon the armes & legges called Tophus, especially in olde sicknesses.

The pustules or moist scabbes differ in colour and disposition, according to the humour which most ruleth in them, for some time they appeare read and puffed vp and swelled, and then bloud chiefely ruleth: some time they be read without swelling, hauing filthie matter, and a certaine drynesse about them, and then coler bearerh rule in them. Some tymes they be blewe and wanne, with grose matter, and then they procede most of melancholy. Finally, they are some times white, brode and softe, and then Fleame hath the dominion. And thus I haue set down what I haue red and found out in practise, concerning the beginning, spreading, causes and signes of this sickneſſe: now it remaineth that I speake of the cure thereof, which shall follow heareafter, God willing. Not in so perfect an order as some learned Clarke could haue set it downe, but yet in such sorte as shalbe both truely and sufficiently expressed,

pressed, to the helpe of the diseased pacient. Onely this I shall admonish you, that no man looke for helpe therby, but such as fully purpose to liue honestly: for that God otherwise will bring a cursse vpon the verie medicines, and take away the benefit of healing, by that meanes.

¶The maner of cure, for the disease called MORBVS GALLICVS, or LVES VENEREA: and first of Euacuation. Cap. III.

THe maner of cure, so farre forth as I meane in this treatise to deale with, concisteth of these partes, that is, of Euacuation, Dyet, & the vse of Unctions, &c. And Euacuation, which is the first of these, is to be vsed thrée waies, namely, by purgings, letting of bloud and sweating. Purging first is very necessarie, for that many vse to cure this disease, onely by Euacuation, as here-after shalbe declared: especially, when the sicknesse is newly taken, and the nature of the pacient strong and lusty. But wée dayly finde, that purgings are very seldome sufficient, if the disease hath continued any time, or taken any déepe roote: or if there be in the pacient any debilitie or weakenesse of nature, or much abundance of infected humors, or matter dispersed ouer the whole bodie.

Neuerthelesse, we vse to begin our cure with purging, wherein ought the learned Phisicion or Chirurgion to be counsailed with. For very well sayde that noble Phisition Hippocrates, that it is verie expedient to purge the digested humor, and in no wyse to moue the vnconcocted and rawe matter. Therefore that which

is thick, is to be thinned, and that which is clammie, must be obsterged, and the obstructed passages must be opened, by conuenient sirupes and waters, & such like, as here-after followeth. And the humors being thus riped, are afterwardes to be purged awaye by Pilles, Potions, and other good Purgations, according to the discretion of the learned Phisition and Chirurgion.

Now here I think it good to set downe what preparatiues, purgations, and pilles, may conueniently be vsed in the cure which I haue often experimented and approued. &c.

PREPARATIVES.

Gualter Bruel. Rec. Sir. Fumar. ℥.iii. Lupulorum, Oximel simpl. ana ℥.i. aqua Fumar. Lapathi acuti Lupulorum, ana. ℥.iiii. & fiat, &c.

AN OTHER.

Arceus. Rec. Syr. Fumar. & mel Ros. ana. ℥.i. aqua. Fumar. ℥.iii & fiat.

AN OTHER.

Vigo. Rec. Sir. Fumar. minoris. ℥.i. Suc. End. ℥.vi. aqua Fumar Capil. vener. ana. ℥.i. & fiat.

AN OTHER.

CLOWES Rec. Ser. Fumar. Acetosi, Bugloss. & Capil. vener. ana. ℥.℔. aqua Fumar. & Scabi. ana. ℥.i. ℔. & fiat.

AN OTHER.

Banester. Rec. Sene. ℥.i. Polipodii. ℥.i. ℔. Epithimi. ℥.ii. Fumariæ. M.i. ℔. Flor. Cordial. ana. pu.ii; Liquiritiæ Tamarindorũ ℥.vi.

ʒ.vi.Sebesten,Nu.x.Passularum enueleatarum.ʒ.i.Prunorum Damascenor.Nu.viii . Rab . ʒ.ii.Aghrici troch. ʒ.iii.Turpeth gũmosi.℈.iiii.Sem.Anisi.ʒ.ii.& feniculi, ʒ.i . Cinamomi . ʒ. ii.Garioph.ʒ.i.Spice nard.gr.vi. &c.Let these be grosly poudred,& the Fumitorie brused, then infuse all to gether in white wyne and Fumitory water,in equall porcions, to wit,ana.lib.i.xii. houres, and that in the hot embers,the mouth of the pot being close stopped : afterwardes straine it. The quantitie is from.ʒ.iij.to vi.vnces.

If the bodie be thick and foule, put more-ouer into the infusion, Colocinthidis.ʒ.i.This preparatiue must be vsed three or foure dayes,according to the iudgement of ỹ Artest, then the purgation which now shal follow.

PVRGATIONS.

Rec.Decot predict.ʒ.iiii.put ther to manna.ʒ.i.confect. Banester. Hamach.ʒ.iii.de succo.Ros.ʒ.i. ℔.dia Phenic . ʒ.i.& fiat.

AN OTHER.

Rec.Diacathol.confect. Hamech.ana.ʒ.iii.sp.diacar- Gualter Bruel chami.ʒ.i.℔ . elect.de succo.ros.ʒ.i.syr.fumar.ʒ.i.aqua Lupulorum.ʒ.iii.& fiat.

AN OTHER.

Rec.Cassia fistula.ʒ.℔.Diacathol.ʒ.i. Elect.de suc.ros. Vigo. ʒ.ii.Or in the sted thereof,confec.Hamech.ʒ.ii.Make hereof,a small potion with the common decoction.&c.

AN OTHER.

Rec.Elect.Episcopi cass.rec.extr.ana.ʒ.℔. elect.de suc. Gualter Bruel ros.ʒ.℔.aqua fumar.ʒ.iii.& fiat.

AN OTHER.

CLOWES Rec. Sene orient, ʒ.i. Passularum mund. ʒ.ii. Cinamo. ʒ.iii. Coriand. Galeng. ana. ʒ: ℔. Polipodij. quer. Contusi. ʒ. ii. Glychyriza. rasæ. Anisi. ana. ʒ. ℔. fiat decoct. in Aquæ purissimæ ad tertias. **Then take of this Decoction ʒ.iii. where to ye shall ad** confect Hamech. ʒ.iii. Diacatholicon Elect. In. ma. ana. ʒ.ii. ℔. Syr. Fumar. ʒ.i. et fiat.

PILLES
To purge this sickness.

Rec. Pil. Hermodact. Cochiæ, Aure, de fumar. de agra. de Colocinthi. de Rhabarb. **the dosis of any of these Pils to be taken is. ʒ.i. at a time &c.**

PILLES.

Rondeletius.

Rec. Ladani puri, Hipocistidis, ana. ʒ.i. Aloe, ʒ.i. Ambra, Moschi, ana. ϑ.i. Argẽti viui loti, in vino. ʒ.ii. Incorporentur, simul cum Sir. Ros. laxatiuo, & fiat pil. **whereof the patient shall take euery morning one scruple. But these Pilles must not be taken before the bodie be otherwise euacuated, neither any thing else in those dayes to be vsed.**

PILLES.

Rec. Mirabolanorum Emblicorum, Bellericorum indorum ana. ʒ.ii. ℥. Speciarum Pillularum Masticinarum, ʒ. ℔. Stechados, Folliculorum, Senæ, Epithimi, Croci, ana.
Vigo. ʒ. ℔. Gentianæ, Anisorum, ana. ʒ.i. Polipodij. quercini, Eleborí nigri, ana. ʒ.ii. Turpeti fini. ʒ.i. ℔. Diagredij. ϑ.iiii. Zinziberis, Serapini, Cinamomi nucis muscatæ, Ligni Aloes, Tormentilli, Bistortæ, Dictani, Cardui benedicti, Colocinthidis, ana. ϑ.ii. Agarici trochiscati, Rhabarbari electi,

Aloes

Aloes lotæ,ana.ʒ.ℌ. Theriacę optime Galeni.ʒ.vi. & Sirupo acetoſo,Make your maſſe:doſis eſt,ʒ.i. wherof make v.Pilles,and after them.v.other.But beware ye miniſter not theſe Pils accoꝛding to the old Engliſh tranſlation of Vigo,foꝛ the Doſis is not true there. And this is the ſumme and effect of the pꝛeparing and purging of this ſickneſſe,which I haue here entreated of.Wherfoꝛe I will here conclude,and will now ſpeake of the ſecond kinde of Euacuation.ꝛc.

¶The order of bloud letting. Cap.IIII.

Oncerning letting of bloud,which is the ſecond kinde of euacuation,I hope it may be lawefull foꝛ mée to ſpeake ſomewhat moꝛe largely.

It is the opening of a vaine wherin are many obſeruations to be vſed, eſpecially theſe thꝛée, the ſtrength of the bodie, the conſtitution of the Ayꝛe, and the motion and place of the Planets. The ſtrength of the pacient is to be conſidered, by view of all the actions of the bodie, that is to ſay,of the Animall actions, of the Vitall actions, and Naturall actions. Foꝛ if the pacient haue his fœling and moning powers, with reaſon, imagination & meꝛoꝛy,ſounde and good,then is he ſtrong in his animall actions.

And likewiſe are his vital actions good, if his pulſe be ſtrong, and his reſpiration good, fꝛée, and eaſie, the naturall actions are concoction, diſtribution, and aſſimulation: the ſignes and tokens of them are taken of the vꝛyne, ſwet, and the excꝛements of the belly, all which doe betoken ſtrength, if they be moſt like to the whole and ſound perſons. And contrary-wiſe, they argue weakeneſſe if they vary, oꝛ be verie vnlike to the

sound and perfect partes. It is moze-ouer conuenient to loke that the pacient that must bléede, should be neither to young, noz to olde. Foz childzen are not commonly letten bloud befoze the age of fozetene yeares, noz olde folkes after thzée scoze, except some great cause enfozce, and then neither age noz yet the signe, is but little to be regarded. And note, that where the learned Phisition oz Chirurgion can not be had foz counsell, I am herein to admonish ỹ friendly reader in this cause, to take héede, and not to commit them-selues into the handes of euery blinde buszard, that will take vpon them to let bloud, yea to the vtter vndoing of a number. Foz many in these dayes, being in déede no better then runnagates, oz vagabondes, doe extraozdinarilye, yea, disozderly and vnaduisedly intrude themselues into other mens pzofessions, that is to saye, not onely in letting of bloud, but also doe take vpon them farther to entermedle and pzactise in this arte, wherein they were neuer trained, oz had any experience: of the which a great number be shameleste in countenance, leude in disposition, bzutish in iudgement and vnderstanding, as was their vnlearned leader and Maister, Thessalus, a vaine pzactisioner, who when his cunning failde, straight wayes sent his pacients to Libia, foz change of ayze. This Thessalas was he which in his owne conceit, plesant fantasie, oz rather folish imaginatiõ, sayd, ỹ it was possible to make a perfect phisitiõ of a rude mã, within the space of sixe monethes. A most certaine pzesident and special note to discouer his grosse errour and ignozaunce, and a manifest trackt of his irksome opinion the which he published, against that noble Hippocrates, therefoze I will leaue him with his fables & rydles, with such other like craking cumbatters, & slaunderous fellowes, which persuade themselues to be equall with the best, and inferioz to none.

Nota.

Abandon all such blinde guides or hedge Phisitions and Chirurgions, the verie scabs or botches of the arte, and the onely authors of all ignorant errours, slaunder, vvar

This

This their granud captaine, was by profession a Tease lar of Woole, and also the fore-runner of this beastly broode following: which doe forsake their honest trades, wherunto God hath called them, & do daily rush into Phisicke & Chirurgerie. And some of them be Painters, some Glasiers, some Tailors, some Weuers, some Joiners, some Cutlers, some Cookes, some Bakers & some Chandlers, &c. Yea, now a daies it is to apparāt to sée how Tinkers, Tooth-drawers, Pedlers, Ostlers, Carters, Porters, Horse-gelders, & horse-léeches, Ideots, Apple-squires, Broomemen, bawds, witches, cuniurers, South-saiers, & sow gelders, Roages, Rat-catchers, Rūagates, & Procters of Spitlehouses, with such other lyke rotten & stincking wéeds, which do in town & Countrie, without order, honestie, or skil, daily abuse both Phisick & Chirurgerie, hauing no more perseuerance, reason, or knowledge in this art, thē hath a goose: but a certain blind practise, without wisdome or iudgement, & most commonly vseth one remedie for all diseases, and one waye of curing to all persons, both olde and young, men, women and children, which is as possible to be parformed, or to be true, as for a Shoomaker with one last to make a shew fit for euery mans foote, and this is one principall cause, that so many perish. But to leaue such abusers of this noble arte & misterie, and now to giue you to vnderstand, that in tymes past, those which did practise this laudable arte & misterie, were Kinges & Princes, with other noble & worthy personages, which purchased to themselues eternall prayses, by their excellent knowledge in Phisicke and Chirurgerie.

& discention amongst vs.

Thessalus retinue or Disciples.

A troupe of drousie dog leeches.

As Apollo, a famous king of Grece, and one of the first inuentours and practizers of this noble arte, & after him succéeded his sonne Aesculapius, which was greatly honoured & extolled of the Grecians, for curing many of their wounds and griefes.

So

So likewise was Podalerius and Macheon, the lawfull issue of Aesculapius, two noble Dukes of Grecia, greatly renoumned and praised of the Grecians, for curing of the wounded Soldiers, at the sege of Troy, under Agamemnon, Captaine of the Grecians. And after these worthy men, there were verie fewe Kinges and Princes, either of Egipt, Ethiopia, Arabia, or other prouinces, which did not a little esteeme of this excellent arte of Medicine: as Euax, Atalus, and Metridates, Iuba, Gentius, and Lysimachus, Apis, Auicen, Auerroes, Aristotle, and Tolomeus. &c. And I read in our Chronicles, that Edward the confessour, a King of England, dyd practise this arte of Chirurgerie, as it doth plainly appere by an auncient moniment which Maister Iohn Stowe, a diligent searcher of our Chronicles and recordes of antiquitie, did showe vnto mee, which booke as it doth appere, was written immediatly after the death of the King, and was dedicated vnto Quéene Egitha, wife to king Edward the confessour, for that she was also a true witnesse of those cures, which he had done, both here in England, and likewise in Normandy in Fraunce.

Chronicles & records of antiquitie.

All these Kings, with many other, did think themselues greatly honored by professing of this our decayed arte, which in those dayes shined most brightly. And here I may not omit Hipocrates and Galen, the two golden fountaines and well springes of Phisicke and Chirurgerie, from whome vnder God, we haue receiued our chiefest knowledge and treasure of health.

Honora Medicum propter necessitatem.

Although some of late, hath gaine-sayde the contrary, and hath dispightfully heaped vp against them, a hewge laystale or dounghill of vntrothes.

Chirurgie is the aunci-

So now I will conclude with a word or two, of the saying of Iesus the sonne of Sirache, in the. 38. Chapter, where it is sayd, Honor the Phisition, honor him with

that

that honour that is due vnto him, bicauſe of neceſsitie, for God hath created him, for of the higheſt commeth medicine, and he ſhall receue giftes of the King. The wiſdome of the Phiſition bringeth him to great worſhip, and in the ſight of great menne of this world he ſhalbe honourably taken. The Lorde hath created medicine out of the Earth, and he that is wiſe will not abhorre it. Was not the bitter water made ſweete with a Tree, that men might learne to know the vertue thereof. The Lord hath giuen men wiſdome and vnderſtanding, that he might be honoured in his wonderful workes.&c.

ent part of phyſicke, & it is all but one art and miſterie, & both worketh vpõ one ſubiect, that is, the bodie of man, the good creature of God

But now in theſe dayes, it is the more lamentable to ſée how ſo famous an arte, and the true profeſſours of the ſame, are thus ſpurned at, trodden downe, embared and defaced, through the wicked behauior and counterfait gloſes of the afore named rude rable of obſcure and vnperfect experimenters, & ſuch other prating proud peſaunts, and ignorant aſſes. As proude as Iccarus, as craftie as Prometheus, and as boſting as Golia, which gariſon or beaſtly bande doe enter meddle to farre into Phiſicke and Chirurgerie, to the great ſlaunder and diſcredit of ſo noble a Miſterie, and to the reproche of the learned Phiſition and Chirurgion: and to the daunger, nay to the vtter vndoing of a greate number of poore afflicted creatures, whome they doe moſt wickedly practiſe vpon, and cruelly torment. And as it is truely ſaide they ſuck vp like Drone Bées, with their braue pulliſhed coullour of counterfaiting cunning, filed fraſes, and flattering ſpeaches, the rewarde of other good mennes trauells, which with great ſtudie, charges and paynes haue beſtowed all their tyme there-in. And though I had determined here-in to haue touched no man particularly, yet I may not ouer paſſe by name the notorious coſinage and lewde craft of one Valentine Rarſworme, of Smalcalde, a ſtraunger borne, who in moſt

Theſe are they vvhich cure by fortune and not by ſcience.

The deciphering of Valentines doings in London.

ſhamefull ſorte abuſed manie of the Quéenes maieſties good ſubiects vnder the habite of honeſtie & title or names of Medicus, Spagiricus, chirurgus, Lithotomus, and Opthalmiſta, for proofe hereof, and alſo to ſatiſfie the good reader, and to open the trueth more plainely of his beaſtlie impudencie vnto his adherents, commonly called Quackſaluers, Mountibanks, Landlopers, Fugitiues, and other Maiſterleſſe makeſhiftes, the verie ſpaune, and frie of blind boloneſſe and ignorance, infamous and ſlanderous vnto this moſt noble Art of Phyſike, and chirurgerie, which cankerd crew is as eaſie to be known, as the Aſſe by his eares, or the Lyon by his pawes: For they delight moſt commonly to proclaime their dealings, in open ſtréets and market places by prating, bragging and lying, with their libelles, bannars, and wares, hanging them out abroade, after the like order as it is here ſet downe.

And

And nowe to display or speake yet somewhat more largely of this proud ambitious golden Asse, and false deceiuer Valentine, but not against any honest man which cutteth for the stone and ruptures. (That is nothing of my meaning:) for my selfe doe know diuers verie honest men, both English and strangers, that daily vse to cutte for the stone and ruptures. And I haue beene oftentimes in presence when they did cut for the same. And in truth it cannot be denied, but that they haue performed their workes which they toke vpon them to do, both honestly, carefully, painfully, and skilfully, to their great praise, and to the comfort and health of their patients, and to the honour and praise of almightie God, &c.

But be it known, that the 3. day of April. 1574. this Valen. Ras. of Smal did take vpon him deceitfully to cure for the stone in the bladder, one Helen wife of M. Currance Mustition, dwelling in London, in the presence of diuers honest persons, did attempt with his instruments to haue taken out of her bladder a stone. But finding none there, priuily he toke a stone out of the pocket of his hose. And conueyed it into a spunge, holding it for a space, in a bason of hote water, and subtilly and slily, forst it in Pudendo, yet presently he was espied and charged therewithall, that they did plainely perceiue and see him take that stone out of the pocket of his hose, and did put it into the spunge, &c. But Valentine stoutly denied it, notwithstanding, it was after approued true, both by depositiõs, and these signes folowing: for, within a verie short time after, she sent vnto him, declaring, how she was still in her old accustomed paines, & a great deale worse thã euer she was, before he medled with hir: & therefore she did desire him for Gods sake to send vnto hir somthing that would ease hir of hir paines, forsomuch as he had receiued of hir husband M. Courrance x.li. in part of paiment for hir cure, according to their bargaine,

Mistris Courraunce.

It is said, that many haue lost by the Miller their meale: by the Tailer their garments: & by the Smith their horse: but it is true, that by this ill fortunate and wicked man, many a one haue lost their liues, which is a more pretious iewel &c.

which x.pounds, Maister Courrans gaue vnto him with one hand,and Valentine deliuered him againe the stone which he toke out of his pocket, with his other hande. The rest of his diuelish dealings with hir, was most abhominable.

Well afterward he sent vnto hir a pouder,which she receued at his direction,but very shortly after,hir paines was much thereby increased, abiding as it were night and daye in a goulfe of miserie: for after the receit of this pouder,she could neuer auoyde any vrine.

And moreouer, the pouder did so blister hir mouth, hir nose and face, and likewise the inward parts of hir bodie,ỹ she neuer afterward receued any sustenance, but dyed most pittifully, by his wicked dealing. Then she was opened,where it did manifestly apeare,that she neuer had stone in hir bladder,nor any matter wherof the stone is engendred: neither any offence in the bladder, or parts there abouts,that then could be coniectured, sauing that him selfe most vilanously had committed and done, but onely in hir Kydneis, and there was all the cause that could then be found of all the whole troubles of hir sickneste.

Wilfry Ioy

He cosened also one Wilfry Ioye, Citizen and Draper of London, whome he did cut for the stone in the bladder,but when he perseued he could finde none ther, he againe toke a stone out of the pocket of his hose and conuayed it into a spunge, after the same maner and order as I haue aforesayde, and did subtelly and craftely put it into the wound which he had made,to haue taken out a stone. And he was here againe espied,and presently charged there-with all. So this man was by him also cosened of his money, & likewise spoyled: for his paines was not by him any thing at all ceased, but increased, and so he lined but a very small time afterward.

Moreouer, he promised to cure one Maister Castel-

ton,

ton, then being a ſcoller of Cambridge, of an impediment in his eyes, he had ſome ſight thereof, that he was able to diſcerne many thinges, when this Valentine Raſworme, toke him in cure. But within a very ſhort time after Valentine, by his ruſtical dealings, put out his eyes cleane, and ſo depriued him of all his ſight. And then when Maiſter Caſtelton perſeued that Valentine could not performe his cure, but that he was by him thus ſpoiled, then he did areſt him, firſt for his money, the which he recouered againe, but for his great hurt he was faine to put it vp with ſilence, for that preſently after Valentine did bid him and all the reſt, bene valere: as hereafter ye ſhall heare. &c.

M. Caſtelton

He areſted Valentine in the royall Exchange, wher he did diſplay his banners and wares, & being in the middeſt of his pontificalibus

Likewiſe he toke vpon him to ſearch Miſtriſſe Backhouſe of London, and Miſtreſſe French of Hounſlow, but they both dyed immediately after.

Miſtres Backhouſe. M. French.

Alſo he toke to cure Maiſter Foſter of Aldermarch, and one Byrch of Cheſham, both dwelling in the countie of Barkſhere, and they dyed alſo in his cure.

M. Foſter and one Byrch.

Moreouer he toke vpon him to cut and cure for the ſtone in the bladder, one Richard Gill of Haſting, which dyed in his cure.

Richard Gyll.

Alſo he cut Cornelius Garatſon, of Mark-lane, for the ſtone in the bladder, and he dyed in his cure.

Cornelius Garatſon.

Iohn de Cumbers, dyed alſo in his cure.

Iohn de Cumbers.

Iohn Marſe of London, dyed alſo in his cure.

Iohn Marſe.

Iohn Doufe, dyed by his cutting.

Iohn Doufe.

Father Ireland dyed alſo by his cutting.

Father Irelād.

Fraunces Conuyers, dyed alſo by his cutting.

Frances Coniers.

Maiſter Wattons man of London, dyed alſo by his cutting.

M. Wattons man.

A gentleman lying in Valentines lodging dyed alſo, by his cutting.

A Gentleman

Maiſter Dummers man a Goldſmith in Cheapeſide, dyed alſo by his cutting.

M. Dummers man.

Iohn Breed. Iohn Breede, dyed also by his cutting.

M. Ketle. Maister Ketle in Canweke stréete, dyed in his cure.

M. Mace. Maister Mace Groser in Milkstréete, died also in his cure.

M. Chapman Maister Chapman in Milkestréete, died in his cure. With a number other which he deceiued, and got from them great summes of money, as of

Henry Beare. Henry Beare, of Lewsam.

Agnes West. Agnes West of Kingstone.

Rich. Rogers. Richard Rogers of Southwarke.

Iohn Diall. Iohn Diall of Marke lane.

M. Challenger. Maister Challenger, &c.

And manie other, which woulde gréeue your honest eares to heare them all rehearsed. But to conclude in the end, complaint was made vnto sir Iohn Riuers, then being Lorde Maior of this Citie of London, for redresse of these his most shamefull abuses: and he hearing continually of his double dealings, false iuglings, and craftie conueyances. There was then giuen out order, that whom he had deceiued should be heard in the Guild Hall before 4. worshipful Aldermen, 2. learned Preachers, and 4. Doctors of Physicke, then being censures of their Colledge in London, with others: where his accusers and he were brought face to face: and there they were deposed vpon their othes of the truth of his aforenamed subtilties and crafts.

Then this worker of mischiefe hearing and séeing his fraudes and fallhodes detected and blazed vnto the world: and moreouer, vnderstanding, that leaue was graunted them to arrest him, for the greate summes of mony which he had deceiued and cousoned them of: And also hearing and séeing the newe pillorie set vp against the Royal Exchange, & perceiuing that the common voice of the people went, that the new pillorie was erected and set vp for Valentine Rasworm, then his cake was dowe,

for

for all went against the haire. Ye hearing (I say) of this, and also I thinke, his conscience accusing him of his former accusations, doubting the worst, and to preuent the same, vpon a sodain he hid his head, and priuily ranne his waies, whose only practise may be a sufficient admonition for all honest persons to take héede of such craftie braggars, and an ensample to his disciples and followers, and such other like bungling botchers, ignorant make-shifts, caterpillers in a common wealth, which runne and gadde, from Countrey to Countrey, from Citie to Citie, and from Towne to Towne, whose beastlie impudencie is such, that some of them doe not yet blush, or be once ashamed, to magnifie, commend, and defende in corners this marueilous monster, captaine coulsoner and quacksaluer, and to colour and shadowe his wicked and craftie collusions: one other proud bragger or single souled Chirurgeon steppes forth, being of the foresaide Adders brood or affinitie, and a man of little skill, and lesse honestie: and yet practiseth Chirurgerie, without all order or authoritie, which saide forsoth, that Valentine Rasworme was a wise Alchymist, and that I with others who had pulled the vale ouer his face, and did discouer his subtilties, were but ignorant fooles and asses, in the respect of this Valentine Rasworme, and himselfe.

Golde will abide the brūt of the fire.

But yet if Valentine Ras. had liued in the daies of Augustus the emperour of Rome, hee could not haue so escaped vvithout the revvard of Antony Musa, for all his great bragges and gorgeous attire.

But as for his foolish, and vnmodest speeches, wée returne it againe vpon his owne head: for comparisons are odious. But yet it much skilleth not, for euer, like will to like quoth the Diuell to the Colliar, and such Birds of a feather, will still holde together.

Notwithstanding, for his great paynes and reporte he hath giuen vnto vs, without our deserte, wée wish him againe, for his olde approued friendship, King Mydas

des reward, for the iudgement he gaue of the Musicke, and hermonie betweene Pannes rude Pipe, and Apolloes golden Harpe.

And where he saith that Valentine Rasworme, was a wyse Alchimist, it is a thing I know not, neither can I yet beléeue it, for that I doe know wise Alchimistes, of mine opinion, that accounts him in déede, an arch cosener, a land loper, and Mountebanke, as by the sequell, here it doth appeare.

And truely I am persuaded, that Valentine Rasworme gayned more here by the cosening of many, then he got honestly with his wisedome in Alchimi. And where, as I (haue sayd) he saith that Valentine was a wise Alchimist, it is a thing I neuer enquired after: but yet bicause it is reported by no credibler a man then by this babling backbiter, or foolish findefault, I must néedes say vnto him, that his wordes are to be suspected, for that a lyer is hardly beléeued when he speaketh the truth. And it is as possible for him to become a true reporter and to leaue his lying and slaundering, as for a Camelion to tourne hir selfe into white, or for an Indian to chaunge the couler of his skinne.

Such persons I saie, are not to be credited, and hardly may be accounted for honest men.

But as for his owne presuming knowledge and iudgement in Alchimie, it was yet neuer knowne worth the speaking of: but if he will néedes be one, I thinke I may truely iudge him to be one of the number of them and the formost of the rancke, which Maister Iones wryteth of in his booke of Buckstones Bathes: Which bloweth the coales vnto asshes, and stilleth till they haue no glasse: as wise as Géese, as reasonable as Apes, as trimme as Colliers, and as riche as newe shorne Shéepe.

Now héere I had thought it good to haue published the name of this great Bugbeare, stinging Gnat, venemous Maspe, and counterfaite Crocadell.

And

And I haue bene perſuaded there-vnto, by many of my friendes which well knoweth this Viper, for that he had vntruely, ſlanderouſly, and iniuriouſly, of purpoſe buſzed abzoade into the eares of ſome of his owne crue, and alſo foyſted into one of my bookes, certaine rude and leude ſpeches, thundered out againſt mée and others: the which he forged out of his ydle braine. But yet neuertheleſſe, ſith he is well knowne to be a contentious and a wrangling fugitiue, and one of the captious rabble of buſie bablers, afore named: who lyke Tigers whelps and cruell Scorpions, dayly caſteth out their venume and poyſone againſt vs, and the reſte of our louing brethren, the true profeſſours of this arte and miſterie.

Neuertheleſſe, their mallice we nothing regard, ſith that they cannot truely preiudice any of vs, therefore at this time, I wil ſpare the diſdainfull deryders name I ſpeake of: partly for that I thinke happely he doted, or elſe was offended with his owne ſhadow. And ſo to make him-ſelfe mery againe, being delighted to heare him-ſelfe ſpeake, vſed vs at his pleaſure.

Notwithſtanding whatſoeuer the cauſe might be, for that he is one but of a bare credit, & néede not vaunt of his honeſt report, I will therefore let him ſmother him-ſelfe in his owne lytter, and content my ſelfe euen by the enſample of Socrates, who as it is ſayde, was vpon a time ſtriken, and hardly vſed in words, by ſome ſuch like caueling Scycophant: but Socrates went his way nought regarding ỹ wandering words of ſuch an intemporate tongue, neuer once being angrie, nor yet ſéeking reuenge, & ſo pacientlỹ put it vp with ſilence. Where-at his friends were greatly offended, for that he dyd neither take the lawe of him, nor yet bring him before a Iudge, or head officer, therefore then Socrates replyed thus againe, and ſayde vnto them after this

Slaundereus ſpeeches in theſe daies is no neueltics, for as the Baſiliſcus dooth kill a man a farre of vvith his ſight: euẽ ſo dooth a ſlaunnderer kil a man behinde his backe vvith his euil tõgue

Enuie hatcheth no other birdes, but ſuch ſlaunderers as aforeſaid, vvhich hath alvvaies his mouth ful of lies, & his throat an opẽ ſepulcher, & a forge of ſilthy and abhominable ſpeeches, &c.

maner: Which of you if an Asse strike you, wil you then strike the Asse againe, or will you take the law of him, or bring him before a Iudge therfore? I suppose not, for he that stroke me is no better then an Asse. But let him alone saith he, for I shall be knowen for Socrates, and he shall be knowen for an Asse.

Trulie such vainglorious & iangling scar-crowes, may also well bée compared to that foolish sot which set the temple of Diana on fire, because he would néedes bée knowen in the world and spoken of.

Diogenes béeing vppon a certaine time verie ill misused by the like neast of vncleane birdes, notwithstanding he reuenged himselfe not againe but after this manner: hée toke a péece of chalke and wrote all their names vpon his cloake, and wore it abroade openlie for to be séene & read, onely for that they should be knowen what they were, and that other men might take héede and beware of them.

And againe I may not forget one other of this rout, that olde railing Idiot, blunt, and barren sconce Thessalus afore named, which also set himselfe against that famous father Hippocrates, but for his sawcinesse Galen painted the fole out in his coulours, as it may appeare in his fourth booke De Methodo medendi.

Héere as time serueth and occasion offereth I haue thought it good, and a thing worthy to bée noted, though somewhat digressing from my matter, wherefore I am to craue pardon for my tediousnesse, but yet to giue you a watch word or caueat, and to fore-warne you of the like drones, and to bannish (if it were possible) such stinking humble-bées, which vnder the pretence of making hunnie, hath mixed and ministred bitter gall.

And therefore sith euerie science and facultie hath his owne bondes and limittes, in the which,

good

good order willeth and wisheth men to keepe themselues without confusion, disorder or mingle mangle.

Therefore I exhort all such, of what trade or facultie so euer they be, to professe onelie that arte wherein they haue most knowledge, best iudgement, and greatest experience, and not to prie or intermeddle with those artes wherein they haue no skill or verie little, scarce worthie the speaking of, eyther in speculation or practise, but do followe their owne senceleſſe waie and priuate errour in curing. And yet thereby doe challenge vnto themselues to bee meruailous cunning men.

Speculation and practise necessarie in a Chirurgion.

Euen verie like vnto the proude Cobler, that because he had found fault with the shoe of Apelles his Picture, thought hee might also disalowe the legge and other partes, but as hee passed not without worthie quippes and tauntes for his sawcinesse, so I wish that these beastlie blinde bayardes aforenamed, may hereafter feele the smart of it by some meanes most sharplie, but if this bee neglected, then there will ensue darknesse for light, and ignorraunce in the steade of knowledge will take place and preuayle, to the vtter ouerthrowe of this noble mysterie.

But now to returne againe to my purpose, the age and strength of the Patient who is to bee lette bloud beeing considered, then it is requisite that the constitution of the ayre bee also obserued, and the time of the yeare therefore, for the ayre maye not bee too hot nor too colde, because heate dissolueth and weakeneth the strength, and colde congealeth and thickneth the bloud and hindereth the expulsion of things noisome.

The best and chiefest time for the cure of this sickneſſe, is the spring of the yeare.

The ayre therefore must be temperate: And lastly touching the motion and place of the Planets, it is sayd to be very daungerous to touch any parte of mans bodie, with launce or knife, when as the Mone hath motion in that signe which gouerneth the parte that should be striken or inciſed: as to open a veine in the head, when the Mone is in Aries, or in the necke when she is in Taurus: In ỹ armes, the Mone being in Gemini, &c. But especially, note these three rules, if the Mone be in Leo, by the which the heart is gouerned, it hath bene thought of many, then daungerus to be let bloud at all. If she be in Gemini, which doe respect the armes, then must no veine be touched on the right arme or on the left.

The first vaine.

Thirdly, three veines are most vsually to be opened: The first is called Cephalica, that is, the head veine, which is the vpper veine, that apeareth in the bowing of the arme, and that for the paines and diseases of the head.

The second vaine.

The second is called Hepatica, or the Lyuer veine: which also appeareth at the bowing of the arme, and serueth for the obstructions and other affectes of the Lyuer.

The third vaine.

The third is called Mediana, ỹ is, ỹ midle veine, which is made of both those aforesaid, and respecteth both head and Lyuer, and is opened with lesse daunger. To the former rules which note as the fourth, that on the daie of the change or full Mone, or on the next day following, or going before letting of bloud, is not good, except as I saide before, that there be some other vehement necessitie, and great perill doth require: then we may not in any wise tary till the signe be good, but presently open the veine, least peraduenture the pacient which should be lette bloud, doe happen to dye in the meane space. For truely, I haue sæne and knowne many re-

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ſtored to their perfect health, by leting of bloud, yea whē the ſigne hath bene accounted and knowne very daungerous and ill. And like-wiſe I haue ſéene many other ý were ſo curious, that forſoth they would not let anie bloud when the ſigne was in the place, but afterward they haue repented when it was to late. Neuertheleſſe I wiſh no man to take vpon him to let bloud, without the aduiſe & counſell of the learned, by whoſe direction ye ought to be gouerned and ruled.

Such ought to be repreheded vvhich letteth bloud vvithout the counſell of the learned.

Thus haue you briefly the two firſt kindes of Euacuation, the third, which is ſweating, ſhalbe handled here-after, when I ſhow the vſe of Unctions. Now foloweth ſome-what alſo concerning dyet. &c.

¶The order of Dyet in this cure. Cap. V.

THe third parte of that I purpoſed to ſpeake of, in the cure of this ſickneſſe, is Dyet: wherein firſt it is to be obſerued, that the meates which the pacient muſt vſe, ought to be of eaſie digeſtion, and of good noriſhment, and ſuch as engendreth feweſt ſuperfluities & excrements: as white bread, not to much leuened, not to ſtale, nor to newe, except there be ſome other ſpecial intention & purpoſe. The fleſhe muſt neither be verie young, nor verie olde, nor to moiſt, as Porke, or Lambe, nor to dry, as Beefe and Ueniſon. Theſe folowing are very good. Weathers mutton, and Kid, being fed on dry grounds, young Hares and Rabbets, Chickens, Capons, Hens, Partriges, Feſants, Quailes, and byrdes of the woods and mountaines: any of theſe may be giuen to the ſick pacient, either roſted or ſodden, with out ſalt or ſpice, except ſome cauſe otherwiſe require. But yet you may boyle in your brothes, Prunes, Kayſons of the Sunne,

Diet to bee vſed.

Salt and ſpices forbidden in this diet during the

cure, except some speciall cause requireth the contrarie.

and Currants, with Spinage, Parslie, & white Béetes, and your broths must be also thickned with crums of white bread, and seasoned with barges, &c. Swines flesh, salt meates, Géese and Duckes, and such wilde foules as liue in waters, are not wholesome in this case, but rather doe great hurt, Fish also is not greatlie to be liked of, because it is cold and moist, neither chéese, for it is hard of digestion, egges poched or put in broths are verie good, all rawe, watrish and colde fruits are to be eschewed, for they ingender rawe humours and putrifactions, and swéete wines in this case are not to bée vsed, for they cause obstructions, new Wine maketh great heate and boyling in the bodie, and olde Wine doth not nourish, but generally I haue found good smal Ale and stale in this cure to be best and most profitable, and this speciallie is to bée obserued in this kinde of cure, that if the patient bée weake of bodie, it were good that hée had euerie morning before he enter into the vnction to sweate, as it shall bée sayd, some good Caudle or Aleberie, as this or the like.

Rec. Ale, Suger, the yolke of an Egge or two, and the crust of white bread. Boile all these together, and so drinke it hot, or else in the stéede of a Caudell, you may drinke the broth of a Chicken, or Puttun, or else a messe of new Milke sodde with some Suger, this doeth comfort and strengthen the sicke Patient, and procureth sweate the more soner. And note that such as be great eaters & drinkers, and immoderate vsers of women, are vnfit for this cure, and their health almost is not to bée loked for, but when anie man shall enter into this diet, there must bée chosen a place for the patient to lie, frée from corrupt ayres, such I meane as bée in moist marrish groundes, stinking ditches and lakes, laistalles, riuers, and springs, &c. And let your Chamber bée close and voide of open

Good aire is necessarie in this cure.

aire,

aire, and well rectified with swéete sauours and smells.

And thus much as touching the third parte of this cure, which respecteth dieting of the Patient. Nowe followeth fourthlie the vse of vnctions or ointmentes, and that is as it were the perfection of the whole cure, &c.

The manner and order of anointing, with the making of the vnctions, and other needfull remedies, &c.

Chap. VI.

THE fourth part of the cure of this disease, so farre forth as I haue purposed héere chiefelie to deale with, consisteth as I said before in vnctions, which parte I meane héere now (God willing) as néere as I can, trulie and plainlie to set downe, and first of all I thinke it best to expresse the waie and order of anointing, before I speake of the vnctions, because I will referre them all vnto one place to be described together. The manner therefore to applie the vnctions is thus: The chamber being first prouided, let the Patient bée prepared to bedde, and let there be made a good fire of coales, rather in a pan then in a chimney, and before you anoint him or her, whatsoeuer they bée, giue him to drinke some good caudle, which will comfort and strengthen the stomack, & is a good meane to procure sweat the sooner, then next let him be anointed against a good fire of coles, & there they shall rub or chafe it well in, with their owne hands if it be possible, & the places or parts that is to be anointed, is first the soles of the fæte, & so vp to his knées, also his thighs,

thighs,buttockes,loines,and ſhare bones,and likewiſe anoint both the armes,and vnder the arme holes, and the ſhoulder blades : but in anie wiſe,as néere as you can,touch not the head , neither come néere anie other principall part with the vnction, neither yet may you touch the bellie,for therby trulie I haue ſéene grieuous accidents follow,and oft times death,as héereafter ſhal be declared. The anointing being thus finiſhed , then let a warme ſhéete be put round about the patient,and a double kerchiefe well warmed and bound about his head,and ſo couer him in his bed,with as many clothes as he is well able to beare,but if there-with he cannot ſweate orderly as you would require,then applie to the ſoles of his féete,legges,thighs,and to both his ſides verie hot brickes well wrapped in warme double clothes, or elſe bottles filled with hot water,or in ſtéede thereof wodden boxes of twelue inches long,and made round, with a lid at one end,and hollow like a pipe,and well plated in the inſide,wherein you ſhal put a long round péece of hot yron, ſo bigge as will eaſily goe into the boxe , and then put on the lid, and wrap thrée or foure of theſe boxes in hot clothes,and applie them to the places afore ſaid,and this is a good meanes and waie to procure ſweate.And note that when the patient beginneth to ſweate, that then you haue in a readineſſe a clock, watch,or houre glaſſe,that you be not deceiued of the time in their ſweates, and then halfe an houre before they haue ſweat out the full time,be it either two or thrée houres or more,as the cauſe requireth,abate his clothes by little and little, and ſo let him cole by degrées,but not too ſodainlie,or ouer haſtelie:& if it chance in the time of his ſweating hé be greatlie deſirous of drinke,then you may admit him to drinke of Ale warmed with a toaſt,or elſe warme Poſſet Ale,béeing put into a glaſſe,which hath a long pipe , and let it bée gi-

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uen him by his képer, for himselfe may not put his handes out of the bed to giue himselfe drinke for feare of colde. Moreouer, if he happen to growe faint in his sweating, you may giue him now and than of Manus Christi, and likewise let him smell to rose water & vineger, and cast it sodainlie into his face. And when his sweates be orderlie finished and done, and his shirt well dried and warmed that he sweat in, let him put it on quickly, and also a wast coate or warme doublet, and about his necke a halfe shéete warmed, & kéepe his head also warme, and then giue him some warme broaths, &c. Ye must be thus anointed and ordered two or thrée daies together or more, as you sée occasion, vntill ye sée the flure of flegmatike matter doth begin to flowe from the mouth moderatlie, which doth commonly happen within two, thrée, or foure daies, &c. then ceals from anointing, for otherwise it is verie daungerous, as shall be declared. This béeing thus done, then will the gums, chéekes, tongune, and throat, rankle, vlcerate, and swell, which afterward may safelie be cured, by this manner and order following. First let there be bounde vnder his chin a double linnen cloth, and pinned vp to his kerchiefe, and then let his mouth be washed, gargerized and coled with new milke wherein ye may séeth a few violet leaues and Columbine leaues, and sirup of violets. q.s. or with these Gargarismes.

Beware of colde and of an euill keeper, the one is a deadly enimie, and the other a pestilent euill in this sickneſſe.

Rec. aquæ Hord. mellis ros. syrupi Violacei, ana. q.s. or CLOWES.
else this. Rec. aquæ periclimeni. ℥. vi. Diamorō. ℥. i. Mellis ros. ℥. ii. misce. vse these two or thrée daies, & then let the mouth, gums, and throate, be throughly mundified and cleansed with this Lotion which my selfe haue gathered and approued to be singular.

Rec. Aquæ fontanæ lib. xii. viui. albi. lib. iiii. mellis lib. ii. aluminis roch. lib. ℔. hordei contusi. M. ii. Sumach. ℥. i. cortisis, granatorum. ℥. iiii. gra. tinctorum. ℥. i. saluiæ. feniculi

niculi rubi, Periclimi, Equiſeti, roriſmarini ana, M.ii, folio-ruin Plantaginis, Poligoni, Summitatum rubi; Quinque folij fragrar. aquilegiæ ana. M.i. Cochlearie M.ii. boile all theſe together till one part be conſumed, then take it from the fire and ſtraine it, and ſo kæpe it to your vſe. The mouth muſt be waſhed and the throat gargariſed thræe or foure times in a day with this lotion, or as often as you liſt, vntill the paines be ceaſed, the tæth faſtned, and the vlcers of the mouth and throat be cleanſed and healed, but if the vlceration in the mouth and throat bée ſo rebellious that it will not yæld to theſe remedies, as often times we haue ſæne, then we vſe to touch the ſaid vlcers two or thræe times or more, with Aquæ fallopij, or ſome other good Mercury water, or els with Vnguẽtũ Egiptiacũ warmed, & afterward you may ſafelie cure it wt̃ my lotiõ, whervnto now & thẽ ye may ad Mellis roſ. q. ſ. And this iniectiõ is alſo very good to hele vp ỹ vlcers in ỹ throat, noſe, or mouth, after ỹ vlcers be wel mũdified.

Rec. Aquæ Hord. lib. ii. Syr. roſ. ſicca. ℥. iiii. Diamoron. ℥. ii. Lapidis calaminaris ℥. ii. ſarcocol. ℥. i. Myrrhæ, aloes ana ℥. ℈. Plumbi vſti. ℥. i. ℈. Aluminis roch. ℥. ii. fiat iniectio. This is a good iniection, although it be ſomewhat bitter or offenſiue to the mouth, yet it is verie profitable, &c. I might hæere ſet downe more kinds of lotions with other remedies, but it is to no great purpoſe, for that I haue euer found theſe to be certaine and well approued. Thus briefflie haue I ſpoken of the manner of anointing, and of the order of ſweating, and alſo of the cure of the mouth, which is carefullie and diligentlie to be loked vnto, for otherwiſe if it be neglected, then doth inſue and follow verie great and daungerous accidents, which oftentimes commeth by the vnrulyneſſe & diſobedience of the patients, and it may alſo come either through ỹ ignorance of the Surgion, or elſe by his negligence, not regarding the malice & ſharpneſſe of ỹ flure, whereby it hath happened often & many times, ỹ ſome haue bene eaten cleane through the chækes, & alſo haue

had

had their Uuula or roſe of their mouth eaten away, whereby they haue loſt their ſpéeches & voices: others haue loſt their téeth, yea, mandable & all, ſo ỹ they were neuer able afterward to receiue any fode or ſuſtenance, but onely with a ſpoone, vntill their dying daie, therfore I am héere to aduertiſe thé good reader to be very wary of ſuch careleſſe & ignorant Surgions, for theſe dangers & cauſes afore ſaid. Likewiſe againe on the other ſide, I am to admoniſh my louing brethrẽ, to eſchew as much as is poſſible, all ſuch diſordered, diſobedient, & vnfortunate patients. Therfore at the beginning of ſuch great & immoderate fluxes at the mouth, defer no time, but with all ſpéed, aſke counſaile hérin of the learned, & be not aſhamed ſo to doe, leaſt as I haue ſaid, ye repent when it is too late: but wher no conferẽce can be preſẽtly had, vſe thy ſelfe this clyſter héere preſcribed, & alſo other remedies which I haue often approued, & hath neuer failed, being vſed in time and with diſcreation.

The diſeaſe is alvvaies to be accounted vncurable, vvhere the patient is diſobedient, and vvill not bee gouerned by his phiſition & chirurgion

Rec. Maluę, Parietarię, Mercurialis, betæ, ana. M. i. Rad. altheæ. M. ℔. boile theſe with a wethers head, being firſt well chopped in a ſufficient quantitie of water, vntill ỹ flеſh be tender, & that the bones be readie to ſeperate frõ the flеſh, & take of this decoction. lib. i. then adde to it, Oleorum Roſ. Chamęmelei ana. ℥. ℔. dia catholico ℥. ℔. Diaphenicõ ℥. vi. luteorũ ouorũ N. ii. Miſce et fiat clyſter, & if it ſo chance ỹ a glyſter cannot be preſently made, then with ſpéed adminiſter a ſuppoſitorie or two, which ye may make of. Rec. Mellis Pulueri Hierę. q. ſ.

The clyſter.

CLOWES.

A ſuppoſitorie.

Boile it till it be thicke & hard, & then make it round, greater at one end then at the other, & in length foure fingers broad, & when you giue it, anoint ỹ fundament with Oleorũ Amigdalorum, roſ. cõmunis, or els vnguentum roſ. Axungię, et butiri recent. q. ſ. And alſo let them drinke of a caudle, wherin ye may put in ſuch extremities, the pouders of Nucis, Muſcatę, Maceris, Cinamomi, cariophilorum, corale Rub. bol, arm. fol. roſ. rub. corticis granatorum, florum balauſtię, ana. q. ſ.

And also giue them to drinck of Almond milke, and of Cinamon water, & for to strengthen and warme the stomacke, giue them conseruæ Ros. ℥.ii. Mithridat. ℥.i. Misce. And yet more ouer to prcuent these euill accidences of the mouth, let the pacient hold in his mouth Butiri recentis, and also now and then of Olei Amigdalarum dul. q.s. for these will helpe greatly to preserue the mouth from the mallice and sharpnesse of the vile and viscus humour which corrodith and eateth the parts, and also it doth help to mollifie the hard swelling of the chækes.

Moreouer these are likewise profitable helps to repel and draw backe, great fluxes: first iet there be set certaine cupping glasses, vpon the shoulders and vpon the muscles of Hypocandria, or the loynes and vpon both the buttockes, and it is very good also to vse some tymes frictions or rubbings, and likewise in grreat extremities. I haue seene profit by the vse of Vesicatoris, to blister the shoulder and hinder parts, which Vesicatoris is made thus.

Good meanes to repell and drawe backe fluxes.

Rec. Cantharidũ, Euphorbii. Synapi ana. ℥.ß. Mellis, ℥.i. Aceti & fermenti, quod satis sit, excipiantur, & fiat vesicatorium.

Vesicatoris to blister.

¶ An other. Rec. Cantharidũ Aceti & Fermenti, ana. q.s. All these are necessary helps, being vsed in due time. As continual experiẽce doth plainly teach & is wel knowne to all that are but meanely exercised in the reason and practis of this waye of curing, and worthy to be obserued and noted.

And againe also often it chaunseth, that the pacient hath little flux at ỹ mouth, but onely it floweth downward by stoole, and that abundantly, & this may chaunce either by disorder of the pacient in taking of colde, or else by applying of the vnction vpon the belly, which flux in some hath easely bene stayde, but in other some

with

with great difficultie and daunger: and againe in other some, it coulde neuer be staied, but they haue dyed with the extremitie of the flure.

Therefore at the beginning of suche great flures, giue the pacient to drinke first of a caudle, as is afore-sayde, & also ye may giue them to drinke Almond milke and Cinamon water, and it is more ouer profitable to drinke of Cowe milke, and of Goates milke, wherein hath bene often quenched hot gaddes of steele, adding thereto also, a peece of fine sewger, and a cup or two of Ipocras may be permitted.

And it is good to take Conserua Prunellorum, conf. Ros. antiq. ana. ʒ. ii. &c. Now and then a small quantitie of Mithridatum is tollerable, and in great necessitie we haue vsed to giue the sick pacient of Aqua cõposite, or of Master Kebles water, hereafter published. q. s. Applying continually to the bottome of his belly, thicke hot trenchars, well wrapped in hot double clothes, and also put continually a very hot cloth to the fundament, hauing in a redinesse a close stoole, vnder the which ye shall set a pot with whot water wherein shalbe boyled Fol. Lauri. Absinthii, Marioranæ, Menthæ, Melissæ, Saluiæ, Chamæmilii, Anethi, Meliloti, Thymi. Fœniculi, Rorismarini. Hisopi. Origani, Flo. Ros. Rub. of eche a like quantitie, and whilest he sitteth at the stoole, let his bed be new made & warmed with a warming pan, & take heed of cold in any wise. &c. And thus briefely I conclude this part.

And now I will set downe also the best approued vnctions that I haue knowne, with other remedies which in continuance of tyme and much practise, I haue founde to be verie profitable helpes for this sickneſſe. And then briefely I will conclude this parte of the cure by vnctions.

These remedies & such other like, is the last refuge to diuert such great fluxes, but if it chance these remedies doo faile, then it is to be feared the cure is like to faile: but yet vvher nature is strong, there is nothing impossible, & therefore vse ye art diligently, and commit to God the successe, for as it is said, vve haue a salue for euerie sore, but for death vve haue no remedie.

VNCTIONS.

℞ Rec. Axungiæ, porcinæ. lib. i. Olei laurini, ʒ. iiii. vnguẽtorũ Agrippæ, geneſtæ Martiati. ana. ʒ. i. Olei Chamæmelini. ʒ. i. Perietariæ. ʒ. ℈. Olibani, Maſtichis ana. ʒ. ℈. Aluminis vſti. ʒ. ℈. argẽti viui. ʒ. iiii. extincti cum ſucco limonium, labour all theſe together in a mozter, and ſo reſerue it to your vſe, &c.

AN OTHER.

Arceus. Rec. Axungiæ porcinæ. ʒ. viii. butiri. ʒ. i. Oleorum anethi, chamæmelini, lauri, vnguentum dialthæ, ana. ʒ. ℈. Argenti viui, extincti cum ſucco limoniũ. ʒ. iii. et fiat, &c.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Axungiæ porcinæ. lib. i. Olei lauri. lib. i. ſperma cetæ. ʒ. i. Piperis nigri, ʒ. iiii. Argenti viui. ʒ. iiii. Labour all theſe in a mozter and reſerue it to your vſe, &c.

AN OTHER.

CLOWES Rec. Axungię porci. lib. i. Olei. lauri. ʒ. vi. Argenti viui. ʒ. v. extincti cum ſucco ſaluię, Oleorum, Hipericonis, Irini, Chamęmeli, lũbrici. Roſ. et maſtich, ana. ʒ. i. theriacę opti. ʒ. ℈. Vnguentorũ Martiati, vulpi. ana. ʒ. ii. dialthę compoſit. Geneſtę. ana. ʒ. i. terebinthę. venetę. ʒ. i. ℈. Aquę vitę. ʒ. ii. lithargiri auri. ʒ. iiii. ceruſę ʒ. ℈. plumbi vſti. ʒ. i. Maſtiches, Myrrhæ, et olibani. ana. ʒ. ℈. nucis muſchatæ, Maceris, et cariophillorum ana. ℥. vi. Moſchi boni. ℥. ℈. being diſſolued in Oyle of Roſes. q. ſ. fiat linimentum, ſecundum artem. After theſe vlcers are well mundified and cleanſed, and no great ſubſtaunce to be

againe reſtored, then haue I oftentimes healed vp the vlcers with this vnction afore the flure hath bene perfectlie ended, being ſpread or driuen vpon plegets of lint or fine towe, for by the vſe hereof ye ſhall finde a treaſure, and it is of my owne gathering, wherwith I haue done many great and excellent cures, &c.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Olei ſpicæ. ℥.i. vnguenti pro ſpaſmo. ℥.ii. axungiæ porcinæ. ℥.iiii. Olibani. ℥. ℔. Euphorbii. ℥.i. ſemis, vnguentorum dialthiæ, Agrippæ. ana. ℥.i. argenti viui. ℥.iiii. extincti in aceto et ſputum, hominis ieiunij, et fiat linamentum, ſecundum artem, &c. Vigo.

AN OTHER.

Rec. axungiæ porcinæ. lib.i. Oleorũ lauri. ℥.iiii. petrolii lumbricorum. ana. ℥.i. vnguentorum dialtheæ, martiati. ana. ℥.ii. axungiæ caponis, ℥.ii. Gum. amoniaci opoponacis, bedelii. ana. ℥.i. aluminis vſti. ℥. ſemis argenti viui ℥.iiii. With this laſt mentioned vnction, I cured a Smith being of the age of fiftie yeares, which was grieued with this diſeaſe, the ſpace of twelue yeres, he had ben oftentimes in cure both by diet & by vnction, but yet his ſickneſſe did ſtill returne againe into the former ſtate, and a great deale worſe. This infection was diſpearſed in ỹ moſt parts of his bodie wt̃ hard ſwellings & prickings, with virulent coraſiue & malignant vlcers, and corruptions of the bones, & paines of the ioynts that vexed him ſore in the nights, which with this laſt mentioned vnction & other conuenient remedies appertaining to this cure, I did perfectly make him whole, & ſo he continueth vnto this day, for by theſe vnctiõs here preſcribed, ye ſhal not only hele theſe vlcers aforenamed which are eating & gnawing vlcers, frõ whõ flowеth moſt cõmõly a thin & moiſt excre-

Virulent coroſiue and malignant vlcers.

excrement, which deuoureth the partes that they poſſeſſe, and alſo they doe heale venimous puſtules & ſcabs, and doth lykewiſe ceaſe paines of the ioyntes, and reſolueth hard tumours and ſwellings, and comforteth weake members, and cureth this griefe though it bée olde & of long continuance, if they be arteficially made, as they are héere preſcribed or ſet downe by other more learned authors, that is to compound with Axungiæ & argent viui, diuerſe other medicines, as occaſion of the griefe doth require. As for example, if paine hath with it hard ſwellings, then adioyne the greaſes of hennes, duckes, and géeſe, with other emollient and diſſoluing vnguents, as Vnguentum dialtheæ, Martiatum, Vlpium, Arogon, Agrippæ, Geneſtæ, and Diles, as Oleorum Laurium, Terebinthium, Liliorum, Chamæmelium, Anethinum, Roſatium, Lumbricorum, Hypericonis, &c. And now I haue thought it good for the better vnderſtanding of the diligent and young practiſers in the art, to ſet downe the order and waie of making of theſe aforenamed vnguents and Oyles, partlie becauſe ſome of them haue not bene publiſhed afore as they are héere preſcribed, and therefore I will as néere as I can ſet downe trulie euerie authors name: minding thereby if I may, to eſcape the venimous verdit of the aforenamed curious carpers: or otherwiſe they wold ſaie by me, as they haue ſayd of others, that I haue decked my ſelfe with other birdes feathers, and publiſhed in mine owne name other mens trauailes, &c.

Vnguentum Dialtheæ compoſitum.

Vnguentum dialtheæ compoſitum, Nicolai.

Rec. Radicum Altheæ lib. ii. ſeminis, Lini, fænigræci, ana, lib. i. pulpæ, ſcillæ, ℥. vi. Olei, lib. iiii. ceræ lib. i. terebinthiæ, ℥. ii. Reſinæ, picis, grecæ, ana ℥. vi. Let the rootes be chopped and bruſed with the ſéedes, and ſtand thrée

dayes

bates in eight pintes of water, then boile them & take two pound of Mucilag, and boile it with other thinges vntill all the watrinesse be consumed, then adde therto these gums following, Galbanum, Gummi Hederæ, of each ʒ..ii. first being dissolued in wine vineger, &c.

VNGVENTVM MARTIATVM Paruum Nicolai.

Vnguentum martiatum paruum. Nicolai.

Rec. fol. lauri, lib. iii. Rute lib. ii. semis. maiorane. lib. ii. Rorismarini. lib. i. semis, Myrti. lib. i. Balsamite, Seminis. Ocinum ana. ʒ. vi. Butiri. ʒ. v. Stiracis Medulle, ceruine, Adipis vrsini, Adipis Gallinacei. ana. ʒ. iiii. Masticis. ʒ. iii. Thuris. ʒ. ii. semis, Olei Nardini. ʒ. i. Olei communis lib. vi. cere. lib. iiii. Make hærof an vnguent according to art, &c.

An Vnguent called Vnguentum Vulpinum, and I doo oftentimes vse it in the stead of vnguentum Martiatum.

Vnguentum Vulpinum.

TAke a Fore and drawe out the entrailes, then take Rosemarie, Sage, Iuniper leaues, and berries, Dill, wilde Margerum, and Margerum of the garden, Lauender, and Camomell, of each halfe a pound, stampe these hearbes in a morter of stone verie smelie, and cut the Fore in peeces, and put to the Fore the foresaide hearbes so prepared into a faire vessell of eight gallons, and put to them foure pintes of Sallet Oile, of Oyle of Neats feete a pound, of Calues suet, of Deere suet, of gose grease, of brocks grease, of each halfe a poũd, of sea water three quartes, and as much of good malmsey, set all together on the fire, and boile it till the wine & water be consumed, and that the flesh and bones be separated a sunder, that you may with a paire of tongs grabe out the bones from the rest. This done, let it be taken

of, and pressed through a péece of canuas, and kéepe it to your vse, This is most precious for lamenesse and aches, &c.

Vnguentum Genistæ.

Vnguentum Genistæ.

Rec. Flo. genistæ lib. vi. Chamæmel. meliloti. Absinthii, Ebuli, Aparini, Ligustici, coronopi Ruellii. ana. M. ii. Butyri recent lib. i. beate all these together, and put thereto Olei Oleuarum, lib. ii. let all these rot together sixe wéekes, then put to it viui albi. lib. ii. and of Ceræ citrinæ. ℥. xii, et fiat vnguentum. I tooke this vnguent out of a written booke of secretes of my Maisters, master George Kebble, and I haue oft approued it profitable. Surelie Alexander the great was neuer more bound to Aristotle his master, for his lessons in Philosophie, then I am bound to him for giuing of mée the first light and enteraunce into the knowledge of this noble arte and mysterie, &c.

Master Kebles ointment for aches, wherewith I haue had good successe in our vnctions, &c.

M. Kebles vnguent.

Rec. Fol. saluiæ, et Rutæ. ana. lib. i. fol. lauri. Chamæmeli, et Absinthiæ, ana. lib. ß. Adipis, Ouis. lib. iii. Olei Oliuarum, lib. iiii. vini Albi. lib. ii. first chop the hearbes small, and then bruse them in a morter, and choppe the suet verie fine, and beate all well together vntill the suet bée not séene, then take it forth and put it into a faire vessell, and couer it close, and so let it stand the space of ten daies, take it out of the vessell and put it into a brasse pan, and then put in also the wine, and set it ouer a soft fire of coales, and let it boile gentlie till the wine be consumed, and that the hearbes waxe parched, then take it off the fire and straine it, &c.

Vnguentum

Vnguentum Arogon.

Vnguentum Arogon. Nicolai.

Rec. Roriſinarini, Marioranæ, Radicis Ari. Serpilli Ruæ, Radic. Cucumer. aſinini, ana. ℥. iiii. ℈. fol. lauri, ſaluiæ, Sabinæ. ana. ℥. iii. Pulicare maioris, minor. ana. ℥. iiii. Rad. Bryoniæ. ℥. iii. Laureolæ. ℥. ix. fol. Cucumer. aſinini Nepetæ, ana. ℥. vi. Maſticis, Olibani. ana. ℥. vii. Pyrethri, Euphorbij. Zinziberis, piperis, ana. ℥. i. Adipis vrſini, Olei Laurini. ana. ℥. iii. Olei Moſchelini. ℥. ℈. Petrolei clari. ℥. i. Butyri. ℥. iiii. aut quantum ſufficit, Olei. lib. v. ceræ. lib. i. ℥. iiii. **The hearbes and rootes muſt be gathered in May and infuſed in the Oile ſeauen daies, then boile them on the fire the ſpace of two houres, and in the end ſtraine it, and adde to the ware, and ſo relent them together, &c.**

Vnguentum Agrippæ Regis.

Vnguentum Agrippæ Regis.

Rec. Rad. Bryoniæ. lib. ii. Rad Cucumer. Aſinini. lib. i. Scillæ. lib. ℈. Irios. ℥. iii. Rad. filicis, Rad. ebuli. tribulorum, a quaticorum. ana. ℥. ii. ceræ. Albiſsimæ. ℥. xv. Olei albiſsimi. lib. iiii. **Let all theſe rootes be cut and bruſed and infuſed in Oile for the ſpace of eight daies, then boile them againe on a gentle fire ỹ ſpace of one houre, then ſtraine them, and adde to the ware béeing cut in ſmall péeces, and ſo relent them together, fiat vnguentum.**

An vnguent which doth eaſe paines, and alſo reſolueth and mollifieth hard ſwellings.

Rec. Muccilaginis, Seminis, lini. muccilaginis. Rad. altheæ. ana. ℥. ii. Olei Spicati. Amigdalarũ dulciũ, Chamomeli. ana. ℥. ii. Gũmi Arabici. Dragaganti. ana. ℥. ii. cũ cera fiat vnguentum. **I doe often vſe of this ointment in the vnctions for hard ſwellings, and haue found great profit by the vſe thereof, &c.**

Heere followeth the order of making such Oiles as is vsed in the Vnctions.

Oleum Laurinum, taken out of Gesnerus and Lanfrancke.

Oleum laurinum. Gesnerus.

Take baie berrtes finelie broken and infused. stre daies in wine, and then put vp in bagges, and drawe out an Dile by a presse. This Dyle is commended by Rogerius. Another order how to make the said Dyle taken out of Lanfrancke. Gather first your berries and boile them in Tribus libris vini, then straine out your liquor of berries and wine, and put thereto Olei lib. tres, letting it boile againe vntil the wine be consumed, then take it off the fire and reserue it to your vse, &c.

Oleum laurinum. Lanfrancke.

Oleum Terebinthinę, taken also out of Gesnerus.

Oleum Terebinthinę. Gesnerus.

Take of cléere Terebinthinę what quantitie you will, and for euerie pound of Terebinthinę put ℥. iii. of the ashes of hard woode, I do vse in the stéed of ashes, the pouder of tilestones, glasse, or sand, which after the mixture together, put all into a retort set on a furnace, and in the beginning distill it with a softe fire vntill all the moisture be drawen, after increase the heat with a stronger fire vntill all the Dile be distilled and come, which kéepe diligentlie in a glasse. This Dyle is called the secret of Gabriel Fallopii.

Oleum Liliorum.

Rec. Oleum Oliuarum what quantitie you please, & put it into a faire strong glasse, and adde thereto of the flowers of Lillies, being dryed so much in quantitie as

Oleum liliorũ CLOWES

conueniently will into the Glasse, so that they be alwaies couered ouer with the Dyle, then set it in the Sunne for seauen or eight daies, and at the eight daies end boile this in Balneo Marię fiue or sixe houres, then take it and let it cole, and then straine it and put to againe as many more fresh flowers, and thus do three or foure times, as you may get the flowers from time to time. But note that the last infusion must stand in the Sun a month or sixe weeks afore you put it into Balneo Marię, and then being well boiled, straine it and reserue it to your vse.

After this manner and order I doe make Oleum rosatum, chamamelinum, anethinum, absinthium, violaceum, sambucinum, &c. and I finde them to be verie good in operation.

Oleum Chamęmelinum.

Rec. florum Chamęmeli, demptis folijs albis, ℥.iiii. olei Oliuarum lib.ii. ℔. the flowers must be dried in the shadow 24. houres, then put them with the oile into a glasse with a narow mouth being well stopped, & let it stand in the Sunne forty daies, &c. Oleum Chamemelinum. Pauli.

Oleum Anethinum.

Rec. Fol. et flor. anethi contus. ℥.iiii. Olei veteris, lib.i. let these be also dried in the shadow, and make it in the like order as you make the foresaid Dile of Chamel, &c. Oleum Anethinum.

Oleum Rosatum completum Mesue.

Rec. Olei ex Oliuis maturis, aquę fontanæ multoties, loti. quantum velles. Put into this Dile of redde Rose leaues, so many as you shall thinke good and conuenient, set these in the Sunne eight dayes, then boile Oleum rosatũ compositum mesue.

them in a double veſſell on the fire three houres, then take new roſes, and doe as afore ſaid, and doe alſo the third time, and put to the fourth part of water of the infuſion of Roſes, and let it ſtand in the Sunne fortie daies, then ſtraine it againe, and put to the ioyce of Roſes, and let it ſtand in the Sunne, &c.

Oleum Lumbricorum.

Oleum lumbricorum.

Rec. Lumbricorum Terreſtrium, lib. ſemis, being ſliced and waſhed in Vino albo, then take Oleum Roſ. omphacinum, lib. ii. vini albi. ℥. ii. boyle all theſe in a double veſſell to the conſumption of the Wine, then ſtraine it and reſerue it to your vſe, &c.

Oleum Hyperici.

Oleũ hyperici CLOWES.

Rec. Vini albi, lib. ii. Olei veteris, lib. iiii. Olei terebinthinij, lib. ii. florũ Hyperici recentum, cum ſemini. q. ſ. Being firſt bruſed, and then put in a double Glaſſe with the Diles and Wine, and ſo ſet this in the Sunne ſeauen daies, then boile it fire or ſeauen houres in Balneo Mariæ, then ſtraine it, and put to the Wine and Diles new freſh flowers and ſeedes, and let this ſtand alſo in the Sunne other ſeauen daies, then boyle it againe in Balneo Mariæ. Thus doe ſo many times till the Dyle be redde, and that the wine bee conſumed, then ſtraine it, and adde thereto Aloes epaticę, Myrrhę, Maſticis, Mumię, Olibani. ana. ℥. i. Cariophilorum, Macis, Nucis Muſcatę, Cinamomi, ana. ℥. ſemis, Croci. ℥. i. grana. Tinctorum. ℥. ſemis, Verminum terreſtrium. ℥. iiii. Let the wormes bee purelie purged and cleanſed in Vino albo. q. ſ. then put all together in a double glaſſe to the Dyle, and ſet it in the Sunne a moneth. And laſt of all let it bee boyled againe in Balneo Mariæ twelue houres,

houres, being veris close stopped, then take it off and let it rest vntill it be neere colde, and straine it, and so reserue it to your vse. This Dyle is good for the palsie, crampes, aches. And lykewise for woundes and prickes of the sinewes, and also for poisoned woundes, made by swoords, darts, or gun shot, &c.

These vnguents and Diles are verie profitable in these vnctions wherein goeth quicke siluer, whose mallice and force (as I haue sayd) may bee killed sufficientlie to bee vsed in this cure of Morbus Gallicus, without daunger, howsoeuer that odde companion or carping corrector afore mentioned hath dreamed to the contrarie. In saying that it was a shamefull lie of mee to thinke or imagine that Quicke siluer could bee killed with such simple thinges as are Succi Lymonium, Succi Saluia, Succi rosi. Oleum Laurinum, Oleum Iuniperi, Axungiæ suuillæ, Aceti vini, Aquæ vitæ, spiritum hominis ieiunii, Oximell squilliticum, &c. Now heere I will be iudged by the testimonie of the learned both in Phisicke and Chirurgerie in these daies, and also by our auncient writers, as Guydo de Cauliaco, Nicholas Massæ, Ioannes de Vigo, Aug. Ferreri, Rondoletius, Arceus, Calimatheus, with many others, which haue bene the authors of these excellent remedies, so that if his woordes bee well waied and sufficientlie considered, I thinke the fellowe hath beene misledde by some blinde guide, or else hee of himselfe is the author of this errour, that dares once bee so bold with his impudent face to write, or yet once to speake against so manifest a truth, which so many excellent men hath confirmed & allowed. And we also now by dailie and continuall experience haue approued the same to bee most certaine and true, howsoeuer this exclaiming aduersarie wold bleare mens eies to the contrarie; but it is commonly seene & truly said,

There is as much errour committed by vs in our order of killing quick siluer, as there is errour in the cutting of a dead meber frō the body.

who

This fellovv I see hath small confidence, iudgement, or knovvledge in these learned authors, that dares impugne against their approued authoritie, and yet he doth stil promise by the dexteritie of his vvit, and the helpe of his friends, vvho promps him forvvard to buckle on his bootes of brasse to giue me the counterbusse, and then surely all they together forsooth vvill vvrite against this booke, & also vvill defend & maintaine his peeuish opinions, &c.

who will be more bolder then blind bayard, or who are more busier then they that knowe least: yet sith it is but his owne ambitious lose opinion, & some other such like frantik foolish find falt & detractors of other mens credits & trauailes. Therfore it were but lost labour of me to spend the time in aunswering anie more of his absurd, doltish, false and slaunderous spéeches, which in one of my bookes he rudelie roamed ouer. But it is said he and his adherence may haue some straunge magnificent composition, wherewith they vse to kill quicke siluer, which to vs is vnknowen, surpassing the force of Hercules club, and that forsoth may not be discouered, but greatlie it skilleth not, wherefore I will returne and say againe: Quicksiluer may be killed sufficiently to be vsed in our vnctions by anie of the afore named remedies, and then moreouer béeing compounded with such vnguents, oiles, gums, pouders, and other like comfortable remedies, which be commonlie vsed in our vnctions. Then shall you finde that they haue greate and precious vertues, and that their opinions is not to be liked, but to be condemned as foule vntruthes, which doe thus dailye cauill, and as if were picke quarrels by subtill shiftes and slaunderous spéeches against our vnctions made with quicke siluer, and so to make this manner of curing to séeme odious vnto the world.

I will héere obiect no more against the contrarie, but let euerie man iudge and speake truelie as hée findeth and knoweth. For mine owne parte this I am well assured, and it is also verie well knowen, that I haue cured an infinit number both farre and néere, and yet I neuer saw but that the profit therof surmounted the hurt, being diligentlie & carefullie vsed with great wisedome, discretion and knowledge, for otherwise indéede it is but as a sword put into a mad mans hand.

And

And therefore I saie vndoubtedlie their wordes are but fables and olde wiues tales, which saie that vnctions made with quicke siluer are not to be vsed, wherefore I will conclude with that good saying of Vigo, that I see no reason why they shuld condemne medicines made with quicke siluer, seeing that many remedies made with quicke siluer, are found in the bookes of auncient and late writers, in the curing of scabbes, salt fleame, tetters, and ringwormes, &c. But if you wil vnderstand what is the reason that they are so opiniatiue, or as it were, sworne enimies against these vnctions made with quicke siluer: forsooth this is their chiefe reason which carrieth so great proofe. First they saie, they be verie daungerous and strong, and cause malignant accidents and vlcerations in the mouth and gums, tongue, and throate, with continuall flure of flegmatike matter daie and night running, whereby happeneth painfull watchings, lacke of appetite, with dolour in the iawes, and such other infirmities. Wherevnto I aunswere with Hypprocrates, that extreme remedies are to be vsed against extreame diseases, for bee there not purgations made verie strong by reason of Eleborus and Scammonie, and such like, which hurt the stomacke and other parts, and shall we therefore vtterlie refuse them because they be noisome? I suppose not, when by their contraries they are and may be made medicinable: Euen the same and ỹ verie like proofes haue we dailie of our vnctions, wherein goeth quicke siluer. But yet moreouer they saie againe that the quicke siluer is an enimie vnto the sinewes, and that it bringeth the palsie, by reason that it is colde and moist. And to proue the same, saith Nicholaus Massa in his booke de Morbo Gallico, writing in the defence of quicke siluer, where they bring an ensample of an Ape, that by eating of quicke siluer died, and when she was opened, there was found be-

It is said hee that erreth before he knovveth the truth, ought the sooner to be forgiuen: but he that erreth and knovveth the troth, may iustly be condemned for an errour holder.

Nicholaus Massa.

sides the heart, a great quantitie of conieled bloud, which did arise (saie they) of no other cause, but onely of quick Siluer: I will here argue no further to the contrary, for that I know there wilbe obiected against mée, that my learning & knowledge is not to be compared with those men which holdeth the contrary opinion: yet notwithstãding I will say with that famous Guydo, we be children sitting in the neck of a Gyant, we can sée what so euer the Gyant can sée. And I doe[the bolder affirme it, bicause so many great & singular learned men haue allowed and approued our opinion to be true. Wherefore here I will leaue it to their censures & iudgements, bicause I sée men learned on both sides, of diuerse opinions, touching the nature and properties of Quicksiluer. But yet this I doe know assuredly, that being (as I haue sayd) compounded with the fore named Unguents, Dyes, Gummes, &c. that then vndoubtedly, it will resolue and molifie: and it openeth the bodie, and prouoketh sweat, & emptieth the cause of this disease, some times sensible and some times insensible, and the bloud thereby is purged from infection, and all the parts of the bodie is cleansed from superfluous humors, so that good humors are bred, and they doe returne againe vnto their natural course & disposition, as we dayly sée by experience. But yet beware that to little of ỹ vnction doe not deceaue thée in anoynting, neither be to bould with the applying of to much of it at a tyme. And beware also of disorder of the pacient, and of the ayre, of meates and of drinckes, for by such meanes many haue bene defrauded of their healthes, and after fewe daies, haue falne againe into this sickneſſe: and some times ioyned with a worse, more harder to be cured, as the Dropsie. &c. There is no certaine rule to be giuen of the number of the daies, in the applying of the Unction, but by coniecture, neither how much in quantitie is to be vsed at a time.

But it is necessarie to procéde after the strength of

the

the pacient, and the force and strength of the Unction, and the continuance of the sickenesse, hauing herein alwaies a good iudgement. These being skilfully accomplished, and all things aforesaide diligently obserued, the mouth and gummes healed, and the teeth fastened, then let the patient haue cleane and freshe clothes, and chaunge their sheetes, and not afore, except the flux doe flow to abundantly. Last of all, let them be purged with some conuenient purgations, meete to purge away the reliques remaining of the disease. This done, let the pacient be lette bloud, within a day or two after, and chose some good ayre to remaine in for that space, vsing a moderate order of diet, with conuenient meates and drinkes, &c.

Strong bodies may indure strong vnctions: vveake bodies vveaker vnctions.

The discription of certaine approued remedies by mee collected, which are very needefull and necessarie helps in this cure. And I haue gleaned and gathered these to gether, like as the poore Bee, which gathereth hir Honnie from euerie sweete flower.

Cap. VII.

I Haue thought it not amisse, here to adioyne certaine other approued medicines, which I haue founde to be very conuenient for the cure of this sicknesse. And also is otherwise wel approued very profitable bothe for the curing of woundes, vlcers, and Apostumes.

And for that in some persons which are greatly infected with sharpe and gnawing humors, that doth eate and also exulcerate the partes affected, and being of longe continuance, it falleth out thereby often and many times.

as I haue alreadie said, some to haue virulent corosius and malignant vlcers: some fraudulent and deceitfull vlcers, with hard callous and swolne lippes and edges, and other some to haue corrupt, putrified, and rotten vlcers, which become foule and filthie, with great losse of substance, which must be againe restored, and sometimes vlcers and nodes, with corruptions of the bones in diuerse parts of the bodie, so that these maladies haue nede of such remedies, before ye may safelie applie the vnctions. For by these remedies these vlcers are greatlie corrected of their malignitie, & the hard tumours or knots are to be opened with caustick medicines, when they will not yeld vnto resolutions, and then also when they be purged and cleansed from the anoiances aforesayd, which will conuenientlie be done by these remedies. Then may ye safelie vse these vnctions, and cure this disease by the order which is heere prescribed, &c.

Cerotum Vigonis cum Mercurio.

Cerotum Vigonis cum Mercurio.

℞ Ec. Olei Chamomilini anethi, de spica, de Lilio, ana. ℥. ii. Olei de Croco. ℥. i. Pinguedinis porcinæ. lib. i. Pinguedinis vituli. lib. ℌ. Euphorb. ℥. v. thuris. ℥. x. Olei Laurini. ℥. i. ℌ. Ranarum viuentium. N. vi. Pingudinis viperæ ℥. ii. ℌ. (or in stede thereof I doe put in) ex Pinguedine humanis. ℥. ii. ℌ. Lumbricorum, Lotorum cum vino. ℥. iii. ℌ. Succi radicū ebuli et enulæ. ana. ℥. ii. squinanti, sticados, Matricariæ. ana. M. i. vini odoriferi. lib. ii. Let thē sæth all together vntill the wine be consumed, then straine them, and put to the straining Lithargiri auri. lib. i. Terebin. clarę. ℥. ii. Make a cerot with sufficient white ware, after the manner of a sparadrop, adding in the end of the decotion Stiracis liquidæ. ℥. i. ℌ. then take the cerot from the fire, and stirre it vntill it be luke warme, and afterward put thereunto Argenti viui cum Saluia, ex-

tincti

tinctũ.ʒ.iiii.And ſtirre it about well,vntill the quicke ſilver be incorporated,et fiat. Note that this cerot is not truelie preſcribed in our olde Engliſh tranſlation of Vigo,&c.

AN OTHER.

Rec.Axungiæ porcinę.ʒ.xii. Argenti viui.ʒ.viii. ſtiracis,theriace.ana.ʒ.i.ceræ et reſinæ pinę,ana.q.ſ.et fiat cerotum.Quod Ioannes Bacter,&c. Bacter.

AN OTHER.

Rec.Emp.de Meliloto Meſuæ.ʒ.vi.Emplaſtr. Diachilon magnũ Meſuę.ʒ.iiii. And adde alſo hærevnto of my vnctiõ ʒ.ii.or ʒ.iii.but firſt relent the plaiſters with an eaſie fire of coales,& in the coling put in of my vnction, or of ſome other good vnction,and then ſtirre it well vntill it be colde. You may ſpredthis plaiſter either vpon leather,or vppon linnen cloth,and ſo applie it,&c. CLOWES.

A reſolutiue plaiſter verie good in colde and windie ſwellings,

Rec.Olei Anethini.lib.ℌ.Reſine lib.iii.Reſinę pinę.lib.ii.cerę citrinę.lib.i.Puluis,Bacarum lauri, et ſeminis Cumini.ana.lib.j. Let all theſe ſædes bæ made into as fine pouder as poſſibly may be,but firſt relent the Roſen per Roſen.and ware together,and ſo ſtraine it,then by litle & litle ſtraw in your pouders,& in the end when it wareth ſomewhat colde, as you may ſuffer the working with your hands,then with ſpæde make it vp in roules, working in your Dyle continuallie with your hands, and ſo reſerue it to your vſe,&c.

Emplastrum diachilon paruum Mesuæ.

Emplastrum diachilon paruũ mesue

Rec. Lithargyri.ʒ.vi. Olei veteris.lib.i. Mucilaginis Psyllij.ʒ.iiij.Mucilaginis Seminis.Hiosoyami.ʒ.j.℈. Mucilaginis,Seminis lini.Mucilaginis,Radicum altheæ.ana.ʒ ij.fiat vt primum. It doth digest and maturate harde tumours and apostumes which bée hot. And it may bée vsed with great profite, and for the excellencie which I haue found in the vse thereof, I haue thought it good to publish the same as a néedefull and necessarye helpe in this cure.

A Resolutiue plaister which is also other wayes profitable.

Rec.Axungiæ Porcinæ.lib.iij. Olei Veteris.lib.ij.Radicum Bryoniæ & Altheæ.Ana.lib.℈.Let these stand infused ten dayes. Then put all into the panne,and boyle them to gether ouer a soft fyer one houre. Then strayne it,and ad vnto the strayning Lythargiri auri leuigati. lib. iij. Vitriolij.ʒ.iiij.Boyle all these to gether,vntill it come to the forme of a Cerot. And then ad vnto it Gũmi Opopanaci, Amoniaci, dissoluti in aceto & colati. ana lib.j. After this then boyle all to gethers againe on a gentle fyer of coles, continually stirring it, vntill it be brought to the forme of a plaister: and then when it is néere cold, make it vp in rowles. This is a very excellent good plaister both to resolue and to apaeale paynes, and it is well approued to be singuler good about woundes made with Gunshot,and many other excellent vertues it hath,which for being to tedious, I will passe ouer.

Emi-

Emplaistrum de Meliloto Mesuæ.

Rec. Meliloti. ℥. vi. Florum Chamęmeli, Fenigræci, Baccarum Lauri, Radicum altheæ, Comarum absinthij, ana. ℥. ij. Seminis absinthij, Cardamomi Iridis, Cyperi, Spica nardi, Casiæ seminis. Ammi ana. ℥. j. ℈. Fol. persici. ℥. iij. Hammoniaci. ℥. x. Styracis, Bdellij, ana. ℥. v. Terebinthinæ. ℥. j. ℈. Ficus pinguius. N. xij. Sepi Hircini, Resinæ, Picis, ana. ℥. ij. ℈. Ceræ. ℥. vj. Olei Sampsucini, Olei Nardini, ana. lib. j. Confice, sic fiet decoctio, Meliloti, Fœnigręci, Chamæmeli. ana. q.s. Emplastrum de meliloto mesuæ.

Boyle these vnto the consumption of the halfe, then straine them and put there-vnto your parcells finelie made in pouder: and boyle them againe, adding the Dyles Terebinthine and Gummes, dissolued in Vinigere, then put to the rootes, and figges, being well bruised and well boyled to gether, and mixe all these and make an emplaister according to arte.

It doth molifie all hardnesse of the stomacke, Lyuer, Splene, and other intrayles. It doeth also cease vehement dolour and payne, and healeth the wyndinesse of Hypochondria. &c.

Emplaistrum Diachylon magnum Mesuæ.

Rec. Lithargyri. lib. j. Olei Chamęmelini Irini Anethini, ana. ℥. viij. Mucilagi, Sem. Lini, Fœnigreci altheæ, Emplastrum Diachylon magnum suæ.

altheę, ficum pinguium, vuarum paſſarum . ana. ℥.xii. ℔. Succi Iridis, Scillę Oeſypi, Ichthyocollę, ana. ℥.xii. ℔. Terebinthinę. ℥.iij. Reſini pini. cerę flauę. ana. ℥.ii . fiat ceratum vt prius. It doth diſgeſt and molliſie all hardneſſe, and therefore may with great profite be applyed vnto Schyrrus, and other hard tumours, &c.

Emplaſtrum Oxycroceum deſcriptione Nicolai.

Emplaſtrum Oxycroceum deſcriptione Nicolai.

Rec. Cerę, Picis Nigra, Picis Grecę, croci. ana. ℥.iiij. terebinthinę, Galbani, Hammoniaci, Myrrhę, Thuris, Maſtiches, ana. ℥.i ℥.iii. Diſſolue the Armoniacke and Galbanum in a ſufficient quantitie of vineger vpon a few imbers, vntill the vineger be conſumed, then adde therevnto your Pitch, Ware, Roſen, and Turpentine, being melted together, then put in your Myrrhę, Maſticke, and Frankenſence, beeing in fine pouder, continuallie ſtirring them together till they come to the thickneſſe of a cerote. After you haue taken it from the fire, put in your ſaffron, and make it according to art . I haue proued this plaiſter and the other two to be verie profitable in this ſickneſſe for diſſoluing of hard tumours and ſwellings, and alſo it is good to take awaie paines and aches, as hereafter ſhal be ſaid by the order of curing certaine ſpeciall cures, &c.

Emplaſtrum ad reſoluendum et ad maturandum.

Rec. Oleiorum Irini, Liliaci ana. ℥.iij . ceræ citrini. lib. j. Reſinæ. lib. j. Reſinæ pini. lib. ℔ . Picis Burg . ℥. vj. Galbani. ℥.ii. Gum. Amoniaci. ℥.iiij. Opoponacis ℥.ii. croci. ℥.i . Diſſolue your gums in Malmſie or Muſcadel, q.ſ. miſſe et fiat, emplaſtrum ſecundum artem, &c.

A Cataplasme, which doth resolue and also suppurate hard tumors or swellings.

GLANFEILDE.

Rec. Ficum, lib. j. Rad. Liliorum. N. iij. Olibani Ma- Glanfield.
sticis, Galbani, ana. ʒ. ℌ. Boyle the Figges and rootes in Malmesey, very tender, then straine it, and to the straying, ad to Galbanum, being dissolued in Viniger, and the other Gummes made in very fine pouder: of Camphure, ʒ. ℌ. And if you wil vse to suppurate more mightele, ad thereto of Oysters and of Snailes. q. s. & fiat Cataplasmum.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Rad. Liliorum Alb. & altheæ, ana. ʒ. iij. Florum Am. Parrh.
Mal. M. j. Ficum. Pinguium. N. viij. coquantur in hidromel. Then adde to Sem. Lini. & Fenic. ana. ʒ. j. Farinę Hordei. ʒ. ij. Olei Liliorum, ʒ. i. Axungie Porcine. ʒ. i. semis. & fiat Cataplasmum. This is also good to suppurate Bubonem venereæ.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Farinæ Fabarum orobi, ana. ʒ. ij. Chamemillę, & Meliloti ana. ʒ. iij. Being made into very fine pouder, then ad to, Olei Irini, & amigdalarum, ana. ʒ. j. Succi Rutæ, ʒ. j. & fiat Cataplasmum.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Foliorum Maluarum Violarum, ana. M. ij. Florũ CLOWES.
Chamemeli, Meliloti & Ros. ana. M. j. ℌ. Boyle these in the broth of Veale, Chicken, or Capon, without Salt, and boyle the hearbes vntill thy be tender. Then stamp them very

very fine, and ad to them, ℥.viij. of this Muccilage following. Rad. Altheæ. M.ij. Sem. Lini, & Psylij. ana. ℥.iij. Fœnigræci. ℥.j. ℈. infundantur in Aqua purissima & Vini Albi. lib. j. Let them lye infused, xij. houres, then boyle it a little, and strain it, and take of this Muccilage, as afore-sayd. And then ad to of Olei ros. & amigdal. ana. ℥.j. ℈. Farinę Fab. ℥.iij. Farinę hordei. ℥.ij. Medullæ panis. q.s. Croci ℈.ij. Lutorum ouorum. N.iij. & fiat Cataplasmę.

HERE FOLLOWETH CAVstick Medicines, which doth open or breake nodes, hard knots and swellings, when they yeld not to resolutions: and they doe take away superfluous and rotten flesh.

The causticke stone.

RECC. Fecis vini vsti. lib. ij. Cineris querci. lib. ij. Calcis Viui, lib. j. steepe all these in Aqua Fontan . lib. xvj Let all lye in steepe. xxiiij. houres at the least, straynning it two or three tymes, in the meane space: and then let it be set ouer a fyer of coles, to boyle a little. Then let it stand so. xij. houres, & thē straine the cleere licor through a double wollen cloth, so that no ashes passe with all, but onely the cleere licor. Then set that licor on the fyer, in a vessell of Iron, or Brasse, and let it boyle vntil it come to a stony hardnesse, then breake it in as small or great pées ces, as you think good: and kæpe it close, for if it take ayre, it will returne to water againe.

An other Caustick stone which Maister Frauncis Rasius, a Chirurgion to the French king, dyd giue vnto me, for a great secret, and he intituled it, Cauteria optima, & sine dolore: and it is thus made as followeth.

Let

REC. Aquæ, lib. xxx. Fecis vini vsti. lib. ij. Calcis viui, lib. vj. Cineris querci, & cauliũ fabarum ana q. s. Let all these lye infused in the water. xij. houres, in an earthen vessell, being strong and well nealed. Then giue it a walme at the fyer, and let it rest xxiiij. houres, till it be very cléere, then let it be well strained through a cotton strainer, and so boyle it with a fyer of coles, vntill it come to the forme of a stone, then breake it in small péeces, or great péeces, as you think best. The older this Causticke is, the lesse paine it causeth, as Maister Rassius sayd.

M. Fraunces Rassius causticke stone,

An other good Causticke.

Rec. Lixiuij saponarij, lib. j. Calcis viui made into very fine pouder, first of all is the best way, & as much in quãtitie as will bring it to the forme of an vnguent, and let it boyle very gently, that the calx may myxe well with the Lixiuium, and if it be to thick, put in more of the Lixiuiũ, and boyle it againe gently, till it come to the forme aforesayde.

This Causticke you may spredde as you please, vpon plegets of lynt, or towe, as you doe any vnguent, & so apply it with discretion. This Causticke worketh not with out paine, and it is called of some, the common Causticke. Neuerthelesse ye shall finde it a very good one, although it séeme but simple, and made with out curiositie.

VNGVENTVM AEGIPTIAcum, approued to be very good and necessrary in scaling of corrupt and rotten bones, and it doth also subdue spungious or proud flesh, and also mundifieth and cleanseth filthie and corrupt vlcers, and it doth preserue the good and sound flesh.

CLOVVES Rec. Mellis Rof. lib. ij. Aquæ vitæ, Aceti Albi, ana. lib. ß. Viridis Aeris. ʒ. ij. Vitrioli Albi. ʒ. ij. Let your Viridis Aeris and Vitriol, be made into as fine pouder as may be possible, and then put all to gether and boyle it vppon an easie fier, vntill it come to the thickneſſe of Honney.

AN OTHER.

Guydo de Canliaco. Rec. Mellis. lib. j. Aceti optimi. ʒ. vj. Viridis Aeris. ʒ. j. Aluminis. Rupis ʒ. v. Boyle this also to the thickneſſe of hunnie.

AN OTHER.

Meſuæ. Rec. Aeruginis. ʒ. v. Mellis optimi. ʒ. xiiii. Aceti fortis ʒ. vii. Boile this as the other afoꝛeſaid.

AN OTHER.

Vigo. Rec. Aquæ Plantaginis, vini Malorum granatorum. Mellis ana. ʒ. ii. Aluminis rupis, Aeruginis ana. ʒ. x. et fiat. Boyle this also to the thickneſſe of Honney.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Mellis. lib. ij. Viridis Aeris. ʒ. iiij. Aceti. lib. j. Aluminis Rochę. ʒ. iij. boyle this as the other. This Unguent doth remoue and take away coꝛrupted fleſh which groweth in the mouth, by the applying of to much of the vnction. It doth also mundifie and cleanſe filthy vlcers, and ſcaleth coꝛrupt and rotten bones.

Aqua Fallopij.

Aqua fallopij Rec. Aquarum Planta. Roſ. ana. lib. j. Aluminis Rochę.

Argenti

Argenti Sublimati. ana. ℥. ij. Put these to geather in a double Glasse, and boyle it in Balneo Marię, to the consumption of the fourth part. I haue approued this water to bee singuler good to check and stay the spredding or eating vlcers of Morbus Gallicus, in the mouth, throate, or yarde, &c. And it doth also scale corrupt bones. I toke this water out of Fallopius boke, de Vlceribus. And I call it after his name, for that I haue not foũd it in any other.

¶MVNDIFYING OR ABsterſiue Vnguents.

Vnguentum Mundificatiuum.

REC. Resinæ. ℥. viij. Colophoniæ. ℥. iiij. Ceræ. lib. j. Olei. lib. j. Gũmi Opoponacis. ℥. j. ℈. Aeruginis æris, ℥. j. Relent your wax, Oyle, sewet and Rosen all to gether, then straine the Gummes being dissolued first in Viniger, and so boyle it a little vpon a gentle fier, and then take it of, and so put in your Viride æris, in fine pouder.

ANOTHER.

Rec. Gummi Ammoniaci. ℥. ij. Bdellij, Olibani, Aristolochyæ, Sarcocollæ. ana. ℥. j. ℈. Myrrhę, Galbani. ana. ℥. j. Lithargiri auri. ℥. iiij. Aloes, Opoponacis. ana. ℥. j. Viridis æris. ℥. ij. ℈. Resinę Pini. ℥. iij. Dissolue your Gumme in Viniger, and pouder the rest as fine as is possible, then ad there-vnto Ceræ Citrinæ, lib. j. Olei communis. lib. ij. et fiat vnguentum, &c.

Vnguentum Viride.

Rec. Resinæ, Resinę Pinj, Cerę Citrinæ, lib. j, Olei com-

munis.lib.ij. Terebinthinę.lib.j. Aeruginis æris.ʒ.j.& fiat Vnguentum.

AN OTHER.

Baneſter. ℞. Rec. Ceræ Citrinę.ʒ. vij. Terebin.cla. reſinę, reſinæ Pini, Colophoniæ,ana.ʒ.iij.℈. gummi Ammoniaci.ʒ.ij. Gum. Bdel. ʒ.iiij. Galbani. ʒ℈.vj. Myrrhę.ʒ.j. Maſtices & Olibani,ana.ʒ.℈. Opoponacis.ʒ.ij.℈. Lithargiri auri, ʒ℈.iij. Viridis æris.ʒ.ij. Axungię ſuillę.ʒ.vj. Olei communis.lib.j. Pouder ỳ which is to be poudred, & diſſolue ſhe Gummes in white Viniger: Et fiat vnguentum ſecundum artem.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Terebin.ʒ.ij. Mellis roſ.ʒ.j. Farinę hord. Myrrhę Maſtichis,ana.ʒ℈.ij.& fiat.

AN OTHER.

Franciſcus Raſsius. Rec. Pul. Aloes, Myrrhæ & Gentianę, ana.ʒ℈.iij. Pulueris Vtriuſquæ Ariſtolochiæ & Centaurij minoris,ana, ʒ℈.ij. Pulueris florent. ʒ.℈. Excipiantur omnia cum ſyr. roſ. ſiccar. & Abſynthij, q.ſ. addendo Aquæ vitæ.ʒ.j.& fiat Linimentum.

AN OTHER.

CLOWES. Rec. Vnguent. Viridis. ʒ. viij. vnguent. Popul. compoſit.ʒ.ij. Pulueris Maſticis.ʒ.j. Mercu.precipi.ʒ℈.ij. Labor all theſe in a morter, & after reſerue it to your vſe.

INCARNATIVE VNGVENTS.

HEre the afore named fabler, is yet once againe in a great rage, ſtil vſing his olde accuſtomed bouldneſſe of vntrue ſpeaking, and as it were, falleth out with him ſelf, ſaying, it is ſuperfluous and altogether vnneceſſary for mee to publiſh any Incarnatiues, bicauſe (ſaith he) nature it ſelfe will reſtore & induce the loſt ſubſtaunce of fleſh a-

gaine,

gaine, without the helps of Incarnatiues, for the onely keeping of the vlcerate parts pure and cleane, by a mundifying & clensing medicine is sufficient without ỹ other. Now here again it may also appeare, how he hath fast mored himselfe in the hauen or port of impudẽcie & ignorãce, and there blindly lyeth grabing at none dayes, with his vaine affirmations against Incarnatiues. For diſproofe of his cauelling & vncũly speches, omitting all other proofes and circumstaunces, I wil refer you to the Institution of a Chirurgion, published by Tagaltius, & Gwido de Cauliaco, whose precepts, are set down to vs after this maner.

A good Chirurgion (sayth they) should alwayes haue in redinesse these. 5. vnguents, as first vnguentũ Basilicon to suppurate and maturate. The second, is Vnguentũ Apostolicõ, to mundifie & clense. The third, is Vnguentum Aureum, to incarnate and fill. The fourth, is Vnguentũ Album, to cicatrice. The fift, is Vnguentũ Dialtheæ, to cease dolour and payne, and to molifie. Now here I will leaue him as aforesaid, concluding with that true saying of Maister Hawle Chirurgion, of Maidstone, who was in his time also greatly troubled with such wicked abusers of this noble art. But saith he:

Who so doth them rightly marke,
shall finde them meeter for the cart,
That grope thus blyndly in the darke,
then haue to doe in such an arte.

Vnguentum Incarnatiuum.

REC. Resinæ Cerę Citrinę, ana. lib. ℔. Terebin. ℥. iiij
Olibani, Mast. ana. ℥. j. Myrrh, Sarcocol. ana. ℥. iij. ℔.
Olei Masti. Mellis Ros. colati. ℥. j. Farinæ hordei. ℥. ij
& fiat vnguentum.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Olei Ros. ℥. xii. Resinæ. ℥. xij. Ceræ citrinæ. ℥. viij. Keble.

Terebin-

Terebinthinæ.ʒ.vj. Mastichis.ʒ.ij. Olibani. ʒ.iiij. Croci, ℈.ij.et fiat vuguentum &c.

AN OTHER.

CLOVVES Rec.Ceræ Citrinæ.lib.℔.Resinę.ʒ.vi. Terebinthinæ, ʒ.v.Olei Ros.lib.℔.Masticis,Olibani , Myrrhæ,et Sarcocollę,ana.ʒ.℔.Aloes et Croci, ana.℈.ij. Mellis Ros.ʒ.iiij. & fiat vnguentum.

VNGVENTVM BASILICON.

REC. Resinæ,Terebinthinæ, Adipis,Vaccini, Picis, Naualis,Thuris,ana.lib.j.Ceræ.lib.ij. Olei communis lib.iij & fiat vnguentum.

AN OTHER.

Rec Olei communis,lib.j.℔.Ceræ,lib.℔.Resinæ,lib.℔. Picis Naualis lib.j. Adipis vaccini.ʒ.viij. Terebinthinæ.ʒ. iiij.Ouorũ Lutorum,ana. N.iiij. Misse et fiat vnguentum secundum artem. If you myxe with eyther of these two Unguents,Mercurij Precipitati.q.s. It will then gently mundifie, incarne,and digest. But if you myxe with it of Alumis vsti,q.s.Then will it gently mundifie, heale,and decitate vp these vlcers.

VNGVENTVM SANATIVM.

REC. Olei communis,Resinæ,ana.lib,j. Ceræ Citrinę lib.℔. Adipis Ouis.lib. ℔.Terebinthinę.ʒ.xij.Lapidis Calaminaris.lib.j.Misse et fiat vnguentum secundum artem. This vnguent doth heale and dxye vp vlcers.

AN

AN OTHER.

Rec. Terræ ſigillatæ, Lapidis Calaminaris, Lithargiri auri, ana. ʒ. iiij. Olei communis. lib. j. Ceræ. ʒ. xij. Camphu. ʒ. j. & fiat vnguentum.

HERE FOLLOWETH DESICcatiues, both Vnguents and plaiſters.

Vnguentum Diapompholygos.

Rec. Olei Roſ. ʒ. ix. Ceræ Albæ. ʒ. iij. Succi ſola. Hortenſis. ʒ. iiij. Ceruſ. lotæ. ʒ. j. Pompholigos, plumbi vſti & loti, Olibani puri, ana. ʒ. j. Let the ware be diſſolued in the Dyle, with a gentle fyer, and when ye haue taken it of, ad to the other thinges aboue mencioned: and bray them a good while in a morter, putting in the moyſture by lyttle and little, & that which wil not incorporate with the reſt, caſt away. Am. Parrh.

I doe rather chuſe to take the Dyle and the iuce, and boyle them to gether to the conſumption of the iuyce, &c. & fiat vnguentum.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Olei Roſati, Ceræ albæ, ana. ℥. vj. Succi Solani, ℥. j. Ceruſſæ lotæ. ℥. ij. Plumbi vſti & loti, Tutiæ præparatæ, ana. ℥. j. Thuris. ℥. ß. Miſſe et fiat vnguentum ſecundum artem. VVecker.

VNGVENTVM DESICcatiuum rubrum.

REC. Lapid. Calam. Terr. ſigil. rubeæ, ana. ʒ. iiij. Litharg. auri, Ceruſ. ana. ʒ. iij. Ceræ. ʒ. v. Camp. ℥. j. Olei roſ. & I. j. Viol.

Viol.ana.ʒ.vj.Melt the wax and the Oyle, when they be nére colde, ſtrew in the pouders, and ſtir them with a ſpatula, and in the ende, put in the Camph. diſſolued in Oyle of Roſes, or ſome Roſe water. q.ſ. & fiat.

Vnguentum Album Rhaſis.

Rhaſis. REC. Olei communis. lib. ij. Ceruſ. ſubtiliſsimę. lib. j. Ceræ Alb. ʒ. vj. Camph. ʒ. ij. Your Oyle and wax muſt be relented to gethers on a gentle fier of coles, and when it wareth nére colde, ſtrew in your Ceruſ. and laſt of all put in your Campher diſſolued in Oyle of Roſes.

Emplaſtrum de ſiccatiuum.

Frauacet Raſius. Rec. Boli armenij, Terrę ſigilla. Lapid. calaminaris, ana ʒ. j. ℈. Oſsis ſæpiæ & Aluminis vſti, ana. ʒ. ij. Lithargyri auri, & Minij, Plumbi vſti. ana. ʒ. vj. Cinabrij. ʒ. ij. Ole. Roſ. Ceræ. q.ſ. fiat emplaſtrum.

Emplaſtrum Ceruſę.

GALLE. Rec. Olei Roſ. lib. ij. Axung. lotę in aqua roſacia, & vino. lib. j. Ceruſ. ſubtiliſ. lib. iiij. Cerę Alb. ʒ. viij. Let theſe be boyled gently to gethers ouer a ſoft fier of coles, ſtirring it continually, vntil it come to the ſubſtance of a Plaſter.

Emplaſtrum Triapharmacum.

Meſuæ. Rec. Lithargyri ſubtiliſsimi triti. Aceti vini, ana. lib. j. Olei veteris. lib. ij. & fiat Empla. ſecundum artem.

Emplaſtrum Diacalcitheos.

Am. Parrh. Rec. Olei vet. lib. iij. Axungiæ vet. ſine ſale, lib. ij. Lithargyri

thargyri triti.lib.iij. Vitriol.℥.iiij. Let your Litharg. be steped.xij.houres in the oyle, then boyle them to a iust thicknesse, putting in the Axungia, stirring it cõtinually with a spatula, either of the Date trée, or of ye Oke trée. When it is boyled enough, take all from the fier, and put in your Vitrial, being first beaten in pouder. Et fiat.

Emplastrum de Siccatiuum.

Rec. Lapis Calaminaris.℥.viij. Terr. Sigill.℥.iiij. Cerus. ℥.iiij. Lithargyri auri, & argenti, ana.℥.ij. Boli armeni.℥.j. Lithargiri Plumbi.℥.ij. Sanguinis Draconis.℥.ß. Terebin. ℥.vj. Seui, Hircini, ceræ, ana.lib.j. & fiat empla. secundum artem. This plaster is saide to be deuised by that excellent Chirurgion Maister Iohn Hawle of Maydestone in Kent, a brother of our Companie, who for his cunning, skill, and great knowledge in this arte, should not be forgotten of vs. M.I.Hawle.

And now moreouer for the great paines and charges which he was at, in the publishing of Lanfranck, into English, with other worthy workes of his owne. And this he dyd, as he hath saide, for the benefite of his country and countrimen.

¶IN THE FORMER PART of this Booke, I haue made mencion as ye haue heard, of the cure of this sicknesse by Vnctions. And here I haue also againe thought it expedient and profitable, to adioyne certaine approued Decoctions and diet drincks, which are necessary helps to be vsed in this cure, where-with I haue knowne also a great number cured.

¶DECOCTIONS.

Gelmatheus. REC. Ligni Sancti,lib.j.Cortic eiusdē,lib.℔.Aquę puriſsimę,lib.x. Infuſe them, & let them ſoke.xviij.houres,and boyle them to the conſumption of the third part: then take Radicum Enulæ campa.Dactilorum ab oſsibus ſeperatorum.ana.℥.℔.Senæ orientali.℥.j. Stęepe them in Vino albo.lib.vj.xviij.houres, vpon ẏ hot imbȝes,ſo that the wyne be almoſt redy to ſęeth, then ſtraine it and put the firſt decoction to this,and ad Sacchari.lib.℔.Cinamomi.℥.j. And foure houres after let them runne thȝough a ſtrainer,and euery moȝning let the pacient take ỽ.oȝ vj. ounces,& beforȝe ſupper,oȝ when he goeth to bed as much, & put to the reſidence of the firſt Decoction of Aquæ puriſsimæ.xv.lib.& boyle it to the conſumption of the third part,and put to as much Suger and Cinemon as is ſufficient to make it pleaſant to dȝinck.

AN OTHER.

Rec.Pul.guaici.℥.x. Cortic eiuſdem,ſarſæperillæ,ana. ℥.ij.Cardi Benedict. herbę paraleſis, Aegrimoni,ana.M.ij. Hermodact.℈.ij. Turbith.℈.iij.Agarici.℈.ij.Zinzib.℈. iiij.Rhabar.opt.℈.iiij.Fol.ſene orient.℥.iij. Callami.aromat.℈.ij. Infundantur per horas. xxiiij. in.lib. xx. aquæ communi & Ebull. lento igne ad lib. viij. & Aromat.Cinamomi.doſis ſit.

AN OTHER.

CLOWES. Rec.Ligni Sancti lib.℔.Cortic.eiuſdem.℥.vj.Sarſæperillę.℥.iiij.Seminis aniſi.℥.j.Glychyrizæ.℥.℔. Paſſularum mund.℥.iiij.Sene orient.℥.iiij.Hermodact.Stecados ana.℥. j.Polipo.querc,multū contuſ.℥.iij. card.benedict.capil.ve-

ner.

ner. Epith. & camap. ana. pu. ij. Cinam. ʒ. j. Zach. lib. ℈. Infuſe theſe. 24. houres in puriſ. aqua & in vino albo. ana. lib. x. thē boile it in Balneo Marię, vpon an eaſie fier of coles, vntill the third part be conſumed, & in the coling, put in of fine Mithridate. ʒ. ℈. & when it is through colde ſtrain it, and kæpe it in cleane veſſels. Let the pacient take hereof. vi. oz. viij. ʒ. at a time, morning and euening, and put to the reſidue of this decoction of Aquæ puriſsimæ, oz of Ceruiſeæ fortis. lib. xvj. Ligni Sancti. lib. ℈. Cortic. eiuſdē ʒ. ij. Glichirizę raſę. ʒ. ℈. aniſi. ʒ. j. Paſſularū mundat. ʒ. iiij. Zacchari. q ſ. Boyle this as aforeſaide, and abſtaine from all other kinde of drinckes, during the ſpace of xxi. dayes, oz a moneth, as the cauſe requireth: and let your bread be Biſquit bread, made of fine flower, and kneded with the decoction whereinto you may ad Suger. q. ſ. with a few Coriander ſeedes, Aniſedes, oz Fennel ſæds. And let your meate be dry roſted, and that ſhalbe either Mutton, Capon Henne, Chicken, Rabbat, Feſaunt, Partrige, and Blackbyrd.

And if they be ſtrong of bodie, one meale a day wilbe ſufficient, and contenting themſelues at night with a few Reſons of the Sunne, and Almonds blaunched, of Biſquit bread, and of your drinck. q. ſ.

But if they be weake of nature, then ye may admit them their ſupper of fleſh at night, & drinck your drinckes alwayes warmed, rather then colde. And they ſhall ſweat euery ſecond oz third daye one houre oz two, according to the ſtrength of the pacient, and kéepe them from ayre and colde, as néere as you can, during the whole cure. And ye may open a veine at the beginning, and at the ending, if you ſée occaſion.

AN OTHER.

Rec. Scobis Guaici. lib. ℈. Corticum eiuſdem. ʒ. iiij. ſar- Bake.
ſæparillæ. ʒ. iij. cardi benedict. M. j. Lupul. Politrici capil.

veneris Aſplenij.M.j.Fol.Senę.ʒ.iiij.Polipodij querc.ʒ.iij Seminis,Aniſi & Feniculi,ana.ʒ.ß.Liquir.ʒ.ß.Infuſe all theſe for the ſpace of.xxiiij.houres,in aqua commune.lib. xij.then let it boile vntil the cõſumption of the one halfe, then ad to your Sene, and let it ſtande in embres for the ſpace of fyre houres after, and then ſtraine it, and of this let him drinck morning and euening,the quantitie of fyre ounces at a time,or more if nede be,at ỹ diſcrecion of the giuer,for the ſpace of.xxi.dayes: if you boyle it in Balneo Mariæ, it will be the better.

AN OTHER.

D.Ludſourd. Rec.Ligni Sancti.ʒ.xij.Corticũ eiuſdẽ.ʒ.ij.Senæ.ʒ.iiij Colocynth.ʒ.ß.Cinamomi.ʒ.j.Paſſularũ Sol.ʒ.iiij. Glychirizę.ʒ.ij.Ceruiſeæ.lib.xvj. Boile theſe to the conſumption of the third part.

AN OTHER.

Rec.Cortic.Gnaici.lib.j.Senæ.ʒ.iiij.Ligni ſancti.ʒ.xij Sarſæparillæ.ʒ.iiij. Colocinth.ʒ.ß. Vini albi.lib.xvj.ceruiſiæ fortis.lib.viij. Boyle this alſo vnto the conſumption of the third part.

¶AQVA DECOCTIONIS Ligni Sancti aduerſus Morbum Gallicum, Thome Gali, Chirurgi Londonienſis.

IT is to be conſidered that there are thre ſortes of this wood, that is to ſaye, that which is veris olde, that which is meane and olde, and that which is young,and the boughes of the trées,and euery

euerye one of these dothe differ in qualitie from the other.

That which is young, with the braunches also, is of a moyster and more ayrie substaunce then the other two be, and that that is olde is more harder of digestion, and slower in his operation, and longer before any cure may be done with it: wherefore we doe commonly vse that which is young and weightiest, with the barke of the same, for it doth not dry away naturall moysture of mans bodie, so soone as the olde doth, and that is by reason of his moystnesse, yet in his propertie, he doth as much as the other.

The olde and the blacke wood is good to make Dyes, and such lyke thinges, either by Decoction or by distillations, for it is more fatte and gummie then the other is, except it be rotten, and then it is not good in medicines.

This wood hath a singuler propertie against Chameleontiasin, and also against other moyst and rumaticke sickneste: for it letteth putrifaction, and altereth the euil qualities of the humours, it comforteth the stomacke, and openeth the obstructions of the Lyuer, and moueth the bodie to sweate, and healpeth nature to put forthe manie perilous and contagious vapours, by the powers outwardly.

Also that which is the oldest, being boyled in Decotions, and otherwayes by arte prepared, is verie good for Ulcerations, Fistules, aches or payne, being applyed according to the arte of Chirurgerie, as is mencioned in this booke in diuers places.

And first of all to make the Decoction to drincke inwardly, ye shall vse the youngest wood, or the braunches, with some part of the barke of the same, as it followeth héere.

Rec.

Rec. a gallon of faire water and put it into a newe earthen pot, the which may holde three galons of water, or two galons and a halfe at the least. And put thereunto of the youngest wood aforesaide. lib. j. with some of the barke in pouder: Licorise brused. ℥ij. seeth them vpon a few coales, the pot being close couerid, that so little of the ayre may passe away as is possible: and let it stand vntill it be very hot. Then take it of the fier, and let it stand. xy. houres, then boyle it vpon a soft fire, vntil the halfe be consumed, then straine it and put it into a faire vessell. This is the strong drinck which they may drinck of morning and euening, at each time. ℥. viij. and euery morning the sick person to sweate after he hath taken of the same drinck, by the space of two houres.

And for the second decoction which they must vse with their meate, you must put to the same wood ỳ you straind from your first decoction, with so much water as you did before: and let it stand and steepe as aforesaid, in the same pot, by the space of. xy. houres, and then boyle it vntil the halfe be consumed, as ye dyd the other before.

In weake bodies and colde, we haue vsed to put into the first decoction, one pinte of Malmesie or Sacke, a litle before that it be taken from the fier. And in the latter drinck, we haue vsed to put in ract Renish wine, but in strong bodies and those that be not so weake, we must vse to giue it alone without wyne.

The bodies must be well prepared before they take this drincke, or enter into the rules of this diet, by the space of. xy. or. xiiij. dayes, in the which those humors may be purged, that do hurt the bodie, or maintaine the disease. And then when the bodie is wel purged, they may enter into the same dyet, giueing them no other drinck but the same aboue said: and diminishing meate by litle and litle, vntill. vi. dayes be past, then let them haue so litle meate as they may liue withall: for if they should take much

meate

meate, nature should be so occupyed about the digestion of the same, that it should not be able to ouercome and digest the sickenesse, or else suche quantitie of humors might grow thereof, that might still maintaine the disease: yet neuertheless, those ỹ be cholericke bodies, may take more meate, and moyster meates then those that be flegmatick and moyst bodies, generally their meates must be rosted, and of good norishment, and easie to digest: as Mutton Veale, Capons, Rabbets, Chickens, Fesants, Partriges, Black birds, Thrushes, & other small birdes of the wood: this must be onely their meates, and rosted without salt, except in cholerick bodies, that be like to fall into some feuer. They may haue their meates boyled, and eate them with a little veriuse.

In flegmatick bodies they may forbeare their supper, & hold them content with one meale a day, except at night a fewe reasons of the Sunne, and blaunched Almonds: but cholericke bodies must haue some meate at night, to satisfie their stomacke with all, bicause they will soner digest it, and hath no such quantitie of moyst humors, as the flegmatick or sanguine persons hath.

Their bread must be onely bisket, made with a fewe Aniseedes & Suger, without Salt: they may take of this bread more or lesse, according to the strength of their stomackes and complection, as is afore sayde.

This diet or order must be kept by the space of 40. or 50 dayes, more or lesse, according to the necessitie of the sickenesse: and euery first day the bodie must be purged, with some gentle medicine, meete for the disease, & for the complection of the man: that day that they take their purgation, they may not drincke their drinck, nor sweat in the morning, nor no time that day: All other dayes they must sweat, for in sweating, is the chiefest matter that is required in this maner of cure. They must vse also other maner of necessary things, as sléeping, quietnesse, company, &

a conuenient place. And aboue all things to be kept close in all times of the cure, least that the ayre might enter in and stop the powres, and let them to sweat, and doe other displeasures. This maner of curing is most praised of many of our latter writers, and chiefly of one Hutton a Germaine, Nicholas Massa, Iohannes Baptista Montanus, Anthonius Gallus, Alfonsus Farariensis, Anthonius Musa, Muchaelus Belogenijs, Leonardus Fuchsius, Iohannes Tagaltius, Dominicus, Leanus Luensis and many moe which were verie long here to rehearse: they haue written all in the commendation of this wood, but in effect they haue concluded in the vsing of it, as I haue made mencion here aboue. And I my selfe haue founde great profit, and gotten great creadit thereby. I inuented my selfe a sirope which I made, with this same decoction strongly boyled, vntil it come to a sirope, with the which sirope I did great cures, and chiefly when the patient was very weake, as ye shall finde by the tryall. Finis. T. Galus.

A briefe note of the cure of Morbus Gallicus, or Lues Venerea, by Fumigation.

The cure by Trochiscis or perfumes.

IT is to be noted that these kinde of remedies, are not cõmonly vsed except ye haue approued, all the foresaide wayes of curing to be in vayne, neither is to be practised of any, but by a cunning and skilful arteest, which hath had long experience and practise in this order and way of curing.

Prouided that the bodie be first well prepared and purged, according to the order afore prescribed, and then may this way of cure be safely done vnder a canapie or a pauilion, in the middest thereof, shalbe placed a stole with a round hole in the middle, like vnto a close stole of easement

easement, whereon ỹ pacient shall sit naked, to receue the fume: and ther must also be left a fit place in some one part of the pauilion to receue ayre, and take breath, as often as cause requireth. And let there be I say, put vnder the aforesaid stole, a chafing dish of coles, wherin you shall cast of the Trochiscis, and so let him there sweate one houre or two, as his strength will serue. And then let him be conuayed to his bed with spéede, beeing very well lapped in a warme shéete, forgetting not that his bed be very well warmed with a warming pan, and there also let him sweat if he can, one houre or two, and then after rest vntil ỹ nert day, eschuing of cold & ayre, as much as is possible. The second day he shal receue the Trochiscis, or perfumes again, as he did the day before, and so the third and fourth day, vntill the flux of flegmaticke matter doth ryse orderly: and then be very careful for the curing & preseruing of ỹ mouth with such gargarismes, strupes & lotions: & other nédfull remedies afore published in the cure by vnctions, as well in dyeting as otherwise, which doth also serue necessarily for this cure by Trochiscis, and for that I haue well approued these Trochiscis following, to be very profitable in this cure, I haue thought it good to publish the same, & prefer them before any other that I haue knowne. Rec. Cinabrij. ʒ. ij. Thuris Styracis liquida. ana. ʒ. j. ℔. & fiat Trochiscis. An other. Rec. Cinabrij. ʒ. j. ℔. Benioni styracis, Myrrhę, Rad. irios Florentię, Mastich. Olibani, ana. ʒ. ℔. Nucis Moich. Maceris, ana. ʒ. iij. Theriacæ. ʒ. ij. Excipiantur Terebinthinæ. q. s. & fiat Trochiscis. Some also doe vse to minister these fumes or trochiscis in the bed in a chafing dish of coles, hauing ordained in a redinesse, a frame fit for the chafing dish to stand in, and to beare vp ỹ clothes, & it must be placed or set betwéene the pacięts legs to receue ỹ fume: whẽ he hath so sweat, as is aforesaid, abate ỹ clothes by degrées, & let thẽ cole gently, and thus procéed with ỹ rest of the cure, in the same maner

Vigo.

CLOWES.

an order which I haue here truely set downe: and thus I conclude this cure by Fumigation.

A note of certaine special cures of this disease called De Lues Venerea, cured by me, according to the order of this booke.

I Haue thought it not a misse, (good Reader) as well for the warrantise of the order of this cure and the credit of this booke, as also to set forth the wonderful mercies of God in graunting remedie to so noysome a sickenesse, thereby to moue vs to repentance: to set downe in writing, one or two special cures amongst many other, that it may sufficiently appeare vnto the view of all men, what myndes they haue, that doe geue forth many vnseemely speches: but yet very cunningly, in the disgrace of this maner of cure, and to my discredit, as far as they may.

In the yeare of our Lord. 1579. the. 7. of Aprill, was brought vnto mée, a man of the adge of. xxvi. yeares, grieuously ouer grown with this sickenesse afore named, wher with he had béene infected, for the space of fiue yeares. He had vpon his head a mightie great node, which dyd corrupt the bones through both the tables: his throte & the roofe of his mouth was déepely infected and eaten with euill vlcers of hard curation, in such sort, that the drinck came oftē times out of his nose. He had Tophos & painfull hard swellings vpon his legges and armes, so that the two great bones of both his legges, commonly called the shinne bones, were with the mallis of this sickenesse, corrupted and perforated very déepely in certaine places, so that they were for the most part, taken away.

He had also vpon his breast, a very great node, and extréeme aches in his ioyntes, which depriued him of his slœpe,

ſléepe, and wekened him very much. This ſéemed to mée ſo hard a cure, that I would not make them any warrantiſe or promiſe of his recouery: but yet it was the firſt thing they demaunded of mée to warrant the cure. And likewiſe would néedes haue knowne by what daye I could cure him, vnto whoſe vnreaſonable demaunds and ſenceleſſe requeſts, I aunſwered and ſaid: It was not in me to performe, nor in anie other perſon whatſoeuer, for I ſalue that the cure wolde be troubleſome & daungerous vnto the patient, and alſo great trauaile and paines vnto the Chirurgion. And for that his ſickneſſe was great & of continuance, & in a bodie féebled, and of an ill conſtitution, notwithſtanding I promiſed to doe for them the beſt I could, ſo farre as reaſon and experience would lead me. So he was cõtented to yéeld himſelfe into my hands, and I béeing not altogether in deſpaire of his recouerie, for as much as oftentimes we doe dailie ſée that beyond all expectation verie hard and deſperate cures are accompliſhed and brought to perfect health. And I alſo knowe aſſuredly that there bée a great number of verie good Chirurgions which are many times vnwilling to deale in ſuch deſperate and difficult cures, partlie becauſe of the ſlaunderous reportes of the enuious, for although they do a thouſand excellent cures, yet if one paltering cure chaunce to eſcape vncured, yea, though the fault be in the patient, who often times maketh no conſcience of his own health, neither of the credit of his Chirurgion, ſo that they ſhall incur more diſcredit and infamie thereby, thẽ euer they got credit by all ỹ famous cures that they haue done all the daies of their life. But now to ſpeake againe of this cure aforeſaid, which by the helpe of God I performed, in this order following.

Firſt, hauing prouided for him a conuenient lodging, then I did giue him euerie morning for ſixe daies together this preparatiue. Rec. Sir, fumariæ, Acetoſæ, et cap. The preparatiue.

vener,ana.ʒ.ℌ. Aquæ Fumariæ,& Scabiosæ,ana.ʒ.j.ℌ. This done I gaue him the vij. day at vij. of the clock in the morning this potion,which did work wonderful wel, & lytle offended his stomack,neither greatly troubled his bodie in the working. Rec.Senæ orienta.ʒ.j.Seminis anisi,Coriandri,Glychirizæ,Polipodij.quer.contusi. Galangæ,ana.ʒ.ℌ.Passularum mundat.ʒ.ij . Cinamomi . ℥.ij. decoct.in lib.ij.aquæ purissimæ ad tertias. I toke ʒ.iii. of this decoction,wherunto I added Confect.Hamach.℥.iij. Diacatholicon,Electuari Indi maio.ana.℥.ij.ℌ.Syr.de fumaria,ʒ.j.& fiat. After his bodie was thus prepared and purged,two dayes after I toke from him.ʒ.vj.of bloud from the Lyuer veine on the right arme , that is to saye, ʒ.iiij.early in ỹ morning,and.ʒ.ij. about foure of ỹ clock in the after none,which bloud loked lyke vnto the colour of glasse,and somewhat thick & flymy,like vnto a mucce-lage.This also done, I prepared for him to drinck this decoction following,which I dyd giue to him morning and euening,ʒ.vi.at a tyme warmed . And by this decoction the malicious humours which afore dyd continually flow into the partes of his bodye , and greatly tormented the same,were by this drinck rather diminished,then increased, and it dyd agree very well with his nature and complection,and it farthered greatly the cure,whileſt the Ulcers were a clensing , & the corrupt bones a scaling . And the order of making this decoction,is as followeth.

The Purgatiõ.

The liuer vaine opened.

Rec.Ligni sancti.lib.j.Cortic.eiusdem.ʒ.vj.Sarsæperillæ.ʒ.iiij.Seminis anisi.ʒ.j.Glichyrizæ raſ.ʒ.j.ℌ. Passularum mundat.ʒ.iiij.Senę orient.ʒ.iiij.Hermodact stecados ana ʒ.j. Turbith opt.ʒ.ℌ.Polipo.querc.contusi.ʒ.iij.card. Benedic.Capil Veneꝛ. Epithimi & camepitheos,ana.pu. ij.Cinamomi.ʒ.j.Zacchari.lib.ℌ. Infuse these.xviij. houres,aqua purissimę,& vino albo.lib.x. Then boile it vpon an easie fier of coles,vntil the third part be consumed,& in ỹ cooling put in of fine Methridat.ʒ.ℌ.& when it is colde, straine

The decoction.

ſtraine it, and reſerue it to your vſe, in cleane veſſells. I dyd vſe this drincke as aforeſaide, vntill I had remoued the corrupt bones, and clenſed the foule and filthy vlcers. Then I dyd apply vnto certaine tumors and hard ſwellings, in diuers parts of his body, this plaiſter.

Rec. Emp. de Meleloto Meſuæ, & Oxycro. ana. ℥. iiij. Emp. de Vigo cum Mercurio. ℥. vj. Myſſa. And where the bones were corrupted I dyd lay rounde about the ſounde parts, this defenciue.

This plaiſter doth appeaſe paines, and alſo reſolueth the harde ſwellings.

Rec. Emplaſt. Diachalcithios. lib. ℌ. Olei Roſ. rub. & Myrthæ, ana. j. Succorum plantag. & ſolatri, ana. ℥. ℌ. Aceti. roſ. ℥. ℌ. Albuminis. Ouorum. N. ij. Miſſa. Hauing applyed this defenſiue round about the corrupted nodes before ſpoken of. Then I layde vpon euery node the cauſticke, mencioned laſt of all in the viij. Chapter of this booke: and thus with defending, boulſtering, and conuenient rouling, I bound it thereto, the which remained in working the ſpace of foure or fiue houres. Then with all ſpeede I dyd haſten the fall of the eſchars, with this oyntment, which is very good in ſuch cauſes.

A defenſiue.

Rec. Axungiæ porcinæ. lib. ij. Occulorum populi lib. ℌ. Vini albi. lib. j. Let all theſe reſt to gether the ſpace of viij. dayes, and then boyle all to gethers, vntill the wyne be conſumed, and then ſtraine it and keepe it in a cleane veſſell. When I had here with remoued the eſchars and cores, and diſcouered the corrupt and rotten bones, I dyd then euery daye after, dreſſe thoſe greued parts with hot Vnguentum Egipciacū, which is by mee diſcribed, that did not onely helpe to ſcale the corrupt and rotten bones, but alſo did ſubdue and take away the ſpungeous fleſh, which cōtinually did ryſe in theſe vnclean vlcers, & it did more ouer correct ỹ malice, & conſume the filthy humors, which did cōtinually flow to ỹ vlcered parts. I alſo found much profit by ỹ vſe of this medcin, which is likewiſe a ſinguler remedy in ſcaling of ỹ bones, but somewhat painfull

This oyntment is good to remoue eſchars and cores.

if it

if it chaunce to touch the sound flesh, specially in delicate and tender bodies. Rec. Aqua vitæ.ʒ.vj.vitrioli crudi.ʒ.j. Mellis ros.lib.i. Boile all these on a gentle fire to the thickneſſe of a ſirupe, and then with pledgets dipped in the ſame, being vſed verie hot to the grieued partes, once euerie daie. And for that this patient was in great debilitie, I vſed alſo euerie dreſſing, afore I applied on the pledgets aforeſaid, certaine hot ſtupes of white wine and Aqua vitæ.q.ſ. eſpecially on the head. And after theſe bones were ſcaled and remoued awaie, and the vlcers purely cleanſed. Then I adminiſtred vnto him this vnction following.

The Vnction

Rec. Axungiæ porci.lib.j. Olei Laurini.ʒ.vi. Argenti viui.ʒ.v. extincti cum ſucco ſaluiæ.q.ſ. Oleorum Irini, chamemeli. Lumbricorum, roſ. et Maſtich. ana.ʒ.i. Theriacæ opt.ʒ.ß. Vunguentorũ Martiati, vulpi. Dialtheæ compoſite, geneſtæ. ana.ʒ.i. Terebinthinæ, venetiæ.ʒ.i.ß. Aquæ vitæ.ʒ.ij. Lithargiri auri.ʒ.iij ceruſæ.ʒ.j.ß. Plũbi vſti.ʒ.j. Myrrhæ et Olibani. ana.ʒ.ß. nucis Moſchate, Maceris et Cariophilorũ. ana.ʒ.vj. Moſchi boni.ʒ.ß. Being diſſolued in Oleo Roſ.q.ſ. fiat Linimentum ſecundum artem. With this vnction I anointed him, according to the order which before I haue preſcribed, and I finiſhed the reſt of the cure with vnguents, plaiſters, Lotions, Gargariſmes, and other like remedies.

After he was thus cured, I then purged him as afore ſayd, and ſo I let him reſt from the vſe of all medicines, for the ſpace of ten daies, to ſee if the diſeaſe woulde offer to returne againe, and at the tenne daies end I gaue him againe for the more perfection of his cure, conſidering the continuaunce & greatneſſe of his ſickneſs, for the ſpace of xxi. dayes the afore preſcribed drinke, the which he did take but three times a day. ʒ.vi. at a time, that is to ſay at ſeauen of the clocke in the morning, and betweene one and two of the clocke in the after none, and laſt

laſt of all, at viij. of the clock at night.

He did alſo ſweate twiſe a wéeke, one houer or two, and did drincke at his meales ſmall ale, with the dyet aforeſaid. And when the xxi. dayes were expired, foure dayes after I dyd open the Lyuer veine on the left arme, and I toke from him viij. ounces of bloud, and thus was this pacient perfectly cured through the help of almightie God, to whome be all glory for euer Amen.

In the yeare of our Lord God. 1580. there came vnto mée an other man, being of the age of xl. yeares, which had béene many yeares troubled with this ſickneſſe aforeſayde, and was diuers tymes in cure, by Dyet, Unction and Fumigation.

He was infected in many places of his body, eſpecially vpõ his head weare thrée mightie great nodes, which had corrupted the moſt part of all the whole ſubſtance of his ſcull, through both the tables, as it is well knowne to dyuers Chirurgions in this citie of London, which haue ſéene the man, that by the order of this booke, I thanck the Lord, was perfectly cured, and ſo continueth ſtill.

In the yeare of our Lord God. 1582. I cured néere vnto the Citie of London, a man and his wyfe, and thrée of his children, all at one time, and in one houſe, and within the ſpace of ſixe wéekes. The man and his wyfe was greued with this diſeaſe for the ſpace of xvii. yeares, as they themſelues confeſſed to mée and others, and had béene in cure often times for the ſame, both in England & in other countries, but it profited him little: Yet by the helpe of almightie God, I cured them all perfectly, and ſo remaineth ſtill.

I might héere truely ſet downe a great number more, which I haue cured, by the order of this booke, but it is vnneceſſary, theſe may ſuffiſe to warrant the vnctions & other remedies here preſcribed, againſt the malice & ſlanders of ſuch, as vpon ſome euill humour are carryed to

farre in vnſeemly ſpeeches. But I leaue them, and refer my ſelf to other men of good iudgement & dailie practiſe in this maner of cure, who haue ſufficient triall to depoſe againſt all the blaſts of thoſe bluſtering reportes. I haue alſo the teſtimonie of diuerſe verie learned Phyſitions and Chyrurgions, vnto whoſe ſkilfull iudgement I referre my ſelfe, and ſo wiſhing them all good bleſſings in the Lord Ieſus, I surceaſe, & bid thée heartely farewell. &c.

The compoſitiō of a moſt ſinguler water deuiſed by my Maiſter, M. George Keble, practicioner both in Phiſicke & Chirurgerie, with the vertues of the ſame.

M. Kebles water.

RECC. Aniſedes. lib. j. Licores. lib. ℈. Sinamon. ℥. ij. Galingale Ginger, Orras rootes, Ennula campana, Sticados, Fenel ſeedes, Caroway ſeeds, Olibanū & Maſtick, ana. ℥. j. Nutmegs, Graines, Cubebs, Cloues, Comin ſeeds, Amonū ſeeds, Ameos ſeeds, Pyonie ſeeds, Baſill ſeeds, winter Sauory, ſweete Mariorum ſeedes, of eche, ℥. ſ. If you haue not theſe ſéedes, you may dry the herbes, and take of eche M. j. Camepitheos, M. ℈. the beryes of Iuniper. ℥. ij. longe Pepper, Calamus, Spicknard & Maces of eche. ℥. iij. of Setwall. ℥. j. the rootes of Angelica. ℥. ℈. Cipris ℥. iiij. Lignum Aloes. ℥. ℈. the rootes of Alcanet. ℥. j. ſtrong Ale or Malmeſie, foure gallons, Suger, ℥. iij. Put the Alcanet rootes into the receuer: and draw this water with a Limbick, the faſhion thereof is thus. &c.

This water is good for those that haue their sinowes so drawne, that they can not stand vpright. And for all passions that procéedeth of melancholy and colde, it is also approued good for aches, & it easith the goute, and to be giuen inwardly it breaketh the stone. And it is most excellent for could and weake stomackes, and it comforteth such as ware faynt in the cure of this sickneſſe: and is also good for other diseases, which here I omit.

Certaine precepts meete for young Chirurgions, gathered chiefely out of Guido de Cauliaco: by W. CLOWES.

ARISTOTLE the wise Philosopher,
In an Epistle, sent to king Alexander:
Saith, chuse your seruitures, by the good and comely face,
for such men are most meet, to be about your grace.
Of the same opinion, the learned sure are still,
that the countenance doth bewray, the maners, good or ill.
Therefore Guydo saith, you shall in no wise chuse
a deformed person, Chirurgerie for to vse.
But one that is ingenious, and apt to deuise,
new remedies for new griefes, as dayly they do rise.
With conning, speedie handsome, handling of the griefe,
by the third part of Phisick, procuring safe relife.
The thinges that a good Surgeon, ought chiefely to know,
are naturall, not naturall, against nature also.
Yet they that haue learning, without practise of the arte,
doe oft more hurt then helpe, vnto the greeued part.
So practise without learning, we ought not to admit,
these two may not be seperate, that are so dulie knit.
There must be a dexteritie, and a fineneſſe in working,
a quick remembraunce eke, and a redy vnderstanding.
He must be circumspect, and seeke to auoyde all slaunder,
not to couetous for mony, but a reasonable demaunder.
Being good vnto the poore, let the rich pay therefore,
so God will blesse his doings, and he shall haue the more.
He must also be honest, in liuing eake vpright,
to serue the Lord in truth, he ought to haue delight,

De Morbo gallico.

Auoyding of drunckenneſſe, and ryot to deteſt,
leaſt he grow fit for nothing but Baccus belly feaſt.
His fingers ſhould be ſmall, and his hands without all quaking
ſtedfaſt to hold without trimbling or ſhaking.
Who worketh vpon mans bodie, not ſkilfull of the ſame,
is fitter for the ſtable, his doings wilbe lame.
The pacients lawfull ſecrets, ye ſhould alwayes concele,
it is not for thy credit, things ſecret to reuele.
The pacient ought to ſuffer, and duely to obſerue,
the precepts of his Surgeon, from which he may not ſwarue.
Hauing good truſt in him, and honeſt confidence,
and touching all the cure, yelding due obedience.
A Surgeon ſhould not take in hand a cure or griefe,
the which is paſt all helpe, or hope to haue reliefe.
And he that ſetteth a day, when his pacient ſhalbe cured,
is but a childiſh Surgeon, you may be well aſſured.
Hippocrates in his Aphoriſme, as Galen wryteth ſure,
ſayth, foure things are needefull to euery kynde of cure.
The firſt, ſaith he, to God belongeth the chiefeſt part,
the ſecond, to the Surgeon, who doth apply the art.
The third, to the medicine, that is dame Natures friend,
the fourth, vnto the patient, with whome I here will end.
How maye a Surgeon then apoynt day or houre,
When three parts of the cure, are quite without his powre.
Theſe thinges ſhould be obſerued by Surgeons as their vowes,
and ſo my friends adewe, fare-well, quoth William Clowes.

¶TO ALL THE TREW PROFESſours of Chirurgerie, William Clowes giueth ſalutations.

IF I had all ſuch golden gifts, as Galen hath the name,
I would intitle you there with, as patrons of the ſame.
But ſith I feele my ſundry wants, and know my ſimple ſkill,
I humbly craue you will except, no more but my good will.

In

In this my ſimple Pamphlet, which to your ſelues I proffer,
and in your names to all that ſhall, vouchſafe to read I offer,
If ought you finde amiſſe therein, or deeme vnfitly pend,
I ſhalbe glad to know my want, & eke my fault amend.
If you vouchſafe to take in worth, my poore & ſimple pains,
I ſhall not greatly care for all, the crue of Momus traines.
Whoſe nimphs you ſee, euē ſweld with pride, doth daily take delight,
to carpe and quip at others toile, & ſome out all their ſpight.
No man can lead ſo iuſt a life, no worke be writ ſo true,
that can eſcape their ſquinting eie, or paſſe their eluiſh view.
For though a man with honeſt heart, and with a learned skill,
haue ſpent a painfull toile, to write and labour with good will.
To bring to light that earſt was hid, and bent his wit and pen,
to farther ſuch as faine would learne, and teach the skilleſſe men.
Yet can theſe ſwelling hautie mindes of Momus broode not reſt,
but aie they throw out quips and taunts, the venim of their breſt.
And labour alwaies to deface, the workes of others paine,
of ſuch as aie amongſt the good, ſhall thankfull praiſes gaine.
But I no whit regard the blaſts, of poiſoned breaths that blows,
for ſince it hath bene ſtill the fruit, that hatefull Enuie ſowes.
Whoſe rankled tongues, haue alwaies hiſt, at far more worthy men,
and greater workes then I can hope, to touch with skilleſſe pen.
Why ſhould not I content my ſelfe, and beare the windie blaſt
and puffes, that comes from bladders blowne, whoſe pride wil fal at laſt.
So let them carpe & quip a while, with all their braue deuiſe,
which heere forſooth he was too fine, & heere he was not wiſe.
And heere he miſt, & heere he ſtole, & heere he lacks his helpes,
for theſe are common baies and bawles, of Momus dogged whelps.
Yet ſhall they not withdrawe the paines, nor daunt the honeſt mind,
of ſuch as ſeeke no greater praiſe, or better gaine to finde.
Then when vnto the ſimpler ſort, they may deuiſe to ſhow,
ſuch helps as God by painfull toile, hath taught thēſelues to know.
If thus our learned fathers earſt, as they by trauaile found,
in ſundrie ſortes of ſeuerall artes, had not ſo laide their ground.
And left the practiſe of their skill, vnto their worthie praiſe,
ſhould we haue had this learned age, or ſeene theſe golden daies.

No, no, my friends, the wyſe do know, and do confeſſe the ſame,
though enuies Impes diſpraiſe the beſt, to win thẽſelues the fame
But I haue done, and here I craue, as earſt I crau'd before,
that you except my poore good will, and I requeſt no more.

FINIS. William Clowes.

¶AN ADMONITION TO the friendly Reader, for the defence of publiſhing this worke in Engliſh.

THere is almoſt no woꝛke ſo pꝛofitable foꝛ matter, oꝛ ſo pleaſant foꝛ penning, which hath not had frõ time to time, ſome that haue miſliked it in both parts, not onely whiſperers, but alſo ſuch as will ſéeme to ſay ſomewhat, leaſt they ſhould be ſuſpected to knowe nothing. ¶Who haue not ſticked to ſet thẽſelues againſt many pꝛofitable woꝛkes, which being a thing ſufficiently knowen to all, of any reaſonable capacitie, no man nẽedeth to maruel, though againſt ſo ſimple a treatiſe, & ſo obſcure a wꝛiter, ther riſe vp many, not men of learning & iudgement in the arte, whoſe repꝛehencions I ſhall moſt willingly accept of. But ſome ſuch as either in mallis to the man, oꝛ foꝛ lack of vpꝛight iudgement in ỹ matter, oꝛ bicauſe they enuie the light of knowledge in others, oꝛ in reſpect of their owns pꝛaiſes & vaine liking of themſelues, which will offer themſelues many waies, as I haue alreadie ſaide, to the diſgrace of this pꝛeſent treatiſe, of which ſoꝛt are ſome of thoſe that haue laboured to deface this maner of cure, as daungerous & vnſufficient.

Againſt

Against whome, I haue in this boke set downe great and speciall cures, accomplished by my owne selfe and others, as an argument of experience, sufficient to confute what so euer they shall obiect to the contrary.

Another sort doe greatly mislyke, not onely that this Pamphlet, but any other worke of Phisicke or Surgery should be penned in the English tongue: men in my iudgement, vnnaturall, enuying the benefite of their countriemen. Good things the more common they be, the better they are. And if either the knowledge hereof, or the profit that redoundeth of the knowledge be good, surely I see not how the publishing thereof in any respecte should be ill.

It embaceth the Arte, they saye: Alas poore pride, that thinketh it selfe disgraced, bicause it hath not all knowledge in it selfe.

Is it a disgracing to any man, that by any ons profitable labour, doeth helpe many, that other wise should miserably perish? But I would aske these men in earnest whether hath the publishing of bookes in our tongue, hindered or helped our Arte of Chirurgerie or not, lette euery man speake as he findeth: for my part, I haue cause to thanck God for all those helpes that I haue had, by the workes of sundry learned and well disposed men, both in Phisicke and Chirurgerie, which haue bene published in English.

Let mée aske farther, why is it more vnfit for English men to publish great workes in English, then for all other countrymen to put forth their works in their owne language.

Galen and Hipocrates wrote in Greke, it was their own natural tongue. Auicen wrote in ỹ Arabiã tongue.

And Plyny, wrote many learned and worthie bookes in Latin, it was his owne naturall tongue. Many excelent men haue wrote in French, of all sortes of Artes,

being

beeing their owne mother tongue, and many notable men haue written sundrie kindes of learned workes in English, their naturall language, all which as I take it, haue had this generall purpose, to benefit their Countrie and Countrie men, with part of that knowledge, wherewith God hath blessed them in their seuerall sciences, that their knowledge shuld not die with themselues, but remaine to posteritie, as an ensample of their diligence, to stirre vp others in like manner, and a testimonie of their loue, to farther the labours of such as should followe them. This hath moued the French men, some to translate, all the famous works of excellent auncient writers: both frō the Grēekes and the Latines in their owne tongue, to set forth all the artes and sciences that are in anie account. This made that famous Chyrurgion maister Ambrose Parry, to publish for his Countrie men in French that learned worke of Chyrurgerie, who as it is thought, hath small vnderstanding in the Latine tongue, howsoeuer it is knowen, that he is not vnskilfull in anie part of this art of Chyrurgerie. And therefore was it wiselie sayd of our Maister Gale: In what tongue so euer a man may get knowledge, the tongue serueth no further, but to the learning of the art. This hath made many of our Countrie men to publish many profitable works in English, both of Phisicke and Chyrurgerie. As maister Doctor Record, maister Doctor Phare, Maister Doctor Turner, maistar Doctor Lancton, maister Doctor Bourd, and maister Doctor Bright, with many other learned Physitions & Chyrurgions, as maister Gale, maister Hawll, maister Baker, master Banester, and many other Chyrurgions. What shall we thinke of ỹ worthie knight sir Thomas Eliot, of maister Trehiron, of maister Lite, maister Barrow, maister Bullen, & such other worthie Gentlemen, shal al their knowledge, & al their painful labour, all their commendable workes, haue no better recompence, but a churlish

vnto

churlish vpbrayding, bicause they are penned in English. O base myndes, and vnworthy the benefite of so good labours. Not vnlike the carrion kyte, that raueneth all for hir selfe, & can vouchsafe nothing to any other. Or rather more liker vnto the churlish cur that Isope recordeth and noteth in the fables, which was so enuious and malicious, that although he could eate no haye himselfe, yet would he not suffer the poore silly beastes that full faine would.

These premisses considered, I hope I shall haue so much the lesse cause to blush at the caueling reproches, arogant blastes, or vaine glorious fromps of those that haue with serpents teeth gnawed at my poore trauaile, being indeed so many degrées inferiour to those excellent men, whose learned workes could not escape their venimous throats: & therfore, seing my principal purpose hath ben cõmon with these famous men, that hath laboured by their writings to farther the knowledge of the art in our language. And that I haue taken part in the labour, though my giftes & the fruites of my trauaile be far inferiour vnto them, I shalbe content in like maner to take parte with them of the churlish gripes of those venemous brood, who bicause they haue forgotten, that they haue receiued their skil by the help of others, which went before them, are vnwilling to leaue behinde them any profitable help for their posteritie, I shal not follow these men or rather mõsters, with their approbrious speches, vnthãckfull to their forefathers, and vnnaturall to their children.

Thus much I haue thought good to wryte briefely, against that vaine cauil of publishing this booke in English, seing that herein I deserue no more blame, then these excellent men, which by their famous writings in their owne language haue purchased themselues immortall thankes of all men that succede them. Farewell.

A PRAIER.

O Almightie God and moſt mercifull father of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, we moſt humbly acknowledge before thy glorious Maieſtie, that by our manyfoulde ſinnes and continuall tranſgreſſions of thy lawes and commaundements, wée moſt iuſtly procure thy heauy diſpleaſure againſt vs, & prouoke thy Maieſtie not onely to plague vs with greuous ſickneſſe and diſeaſes of our bodie, but alſo to bring the moſt dreadfull horrour and terrour of eternall damnation, and the torments of euerlaſting death, vppon bodie and ſoule for euer. But thou art the Father of mercie, and the God of all comfort, and wouldeſt not the death of a ſinner. Thou art the heauenly Phiſition, that haſt not onely prouided, but alſo profered to miſerable man, the wholeſome medicines of health, and deliueraunce for body and ſoule. Haue mercie vpon vs, therefore louing father, pardon and forgiue vs all our ſinnes & wickedneſſe: and graunt vs dayly more and more to apply vnto our ſoules the moſt comfortable medicine of thy holy word, that we may thereby increaſe in a true and liuely faith, & a ſound knowledge of thy holy will. Make it profitable vnto vs, good Lord, to ſpie out all our ſpirituall ſickneſſes and diſeaſes, and to finde the true remedies for the ſame, that we may flie from all the occaſions that may drawe vs to ſin, and recouer ſtrength more and more, againſt all our ſeuerall ſinnes and corruptions. And for as much as thou haſt alſo graciouſly prouided outward remedies for the diſeaſes of our bodies, and appointed Phiſitions & Chirurgions,

rurgions, the ministers of the same. We beseech thée make vs diligent in searching, careful in vsing, and faithfull in practising and applying of those remedies, that thou hast taught vs. Blesse our labours, we beseech thée, that thy power giuing force to these medicines, they may bée effectuall to the remouing the griefes of thy people. And graunt that both wée and they that shall receue helpe by vs, may hereby more earnestly be stirred vp to praise & magnifie thy holy name. And being delighted with those things that be agreable to thy holy will, we may be all found full partakers of thy mercies in Christ Iesus: and by his bloud onely, being clensed from our vncleanesse, we may receue the crowne of immortall glory amongst the renowmed Saints in the lyfe to come, through the vnspeakeable riches of thy mercies in the merits of our most gracious & louing Sauiour Christ Iesus our Lord. Amen.

God saue our most good & gracious Quéene, ELIZABETH: preserue and kéepe hir, O Lord, from all hir enimies. Amen.

Gulielmus Clowes, Gener. Chirurgus Londoniencis, ætatis suæ, 41. Anno Domini, 1585.

EINIS.

THE NATVRE & propertie of Quick-siluer, by G. Baker Gent. Maister in Chirurgerie.

THE Diuine Plato, in his Dialogue of Yealth, saith, that the controuersie and disputations of ỹ writers doth open the truth. So is it at this tyme with many writers. For by their cõtrouersie in opinion, things are found out, which otherwise we would not haue loked for. And among all their cõtrouersies, I finde none more in doubt at this day, than is the Quick siluer, which is most commonly vsed about the curation of the disease called the French pocks, for the opinion of the learned men are on both partes, and great reasons the one against ỹ other, that it makes many stand in doubt which side to take. Therefore at this present I haue taken in hande to write some proues as concerning the properties of it, according to my simple knowledge: partly by the reading of Authors, & also as I haue founde out by mine owne practise. But if those learned men that haue written against it did as wel try by practise, as they doe by their studie to maintaine arguments, I thinke it would fall out that they would rather write in the defẽce of it: for I dare be bold to affirme, that some write more for arguments sake, than for the truth, and other some for their vaine glory to be contrary to others, thinking thereby to be counted the more famous.

Let them be neuer so wel learned that writeth of any

thing, if I finde it otherwise by experience, and reason on my side to, I will prefer that before all others: for the truth ought to take place, and be preferred before their painted arguments: and for the truthes sake, I will write the profit that I haue found out by it.

And first I will shew the nature and propertie of the Quick siluer, for that is it that they all shot at, Marianus sanctus Barolitanus, a man of most excellent knowledge in the arte of Chirurgerie, writing, De causa & desensione, making some digression, sayth, that he hath seene many which haue swallowed downe Quick siluer without any offence or harme, and for the confirmation of the same, he reciteth an history of a certaine woman, which at sundry tymes, toke the quantitie of a pound & a halfe, which shee voyded downewarde without anie harme: more he sayth, that many are deliuered from the Illiaque passion by the taking of it, which is a deadlie disease.

Auicen also approueth in the Chapter de Argento viuo, that manie haue taken it inwardly without anie harme. Also Antonius Musa, in his booke of simple medicines, & in his Treatise of metals, saith, that he did vse to giue Quick siluer to Children, being at the point of death, through wormes. I my selfe to try the truth, haue giuen it to many Dogs, and other liuing things, which neuer had harme by it: whereof any man that doubteth may proue.

Some saye that Galen affirmeth it to be venemous. Galen, in deede in his ninth booke of Simples, confesseth that he neuer did experiment it. For whether it were taken in, or applyed outwardly, he could not account it mortall. Auicen ordained it in his oyntments for childrens sore heads: and Mesuæ ordained it in his oyntments for the scabs, in as great quantitie as we vse it in any of our oyntments.

All

All these authorities who so list to reade them may plainly see that cruell qualitie, as some haue affirmed: and yet I will not say, but that through the vndiscrete handling of it, manie euills may happen, the which is not to be attributed to the thing, but to the worker: for what purging inward medicine haue you, but there is some venenous qualitie in them, and yet neuertheless with their correctiues, are so rectified from all their euill qualities, that they doe their actions without any offence: for by the counsel of Galen, and all other auncient authors, doe we not vse medicines inwardly, which be verie venemous, as of Vipers, Hemlock, Henbane, Mandrake, Opium, Popie, Helliborе, and others, the which may in such sort be corrected, that they may safely be taken inwardly without any harme.

Also many times through the vnskilfull handling of Agaricke, Scamony, Turbith, Cartem, yea and also Rubarbe, that are excellent purging Medicines, (and men of knowledge vse dayly without harme) which to many haue left such a weakenesse of the stomacke, that there hath followed Lienteria, a continuall vomiting of the meate, by the which followed Discenteria, Tenalma, and other such accidents: And shall we condemne all those good and wholesome medicines, for the vndiscreet handling of them? Let vs condemne bread and meate: for doe we not see manie a man dye and pearish through the excesse of them? As after anie great famine wee maie see what harme doth come through the ouermuch taking of it, and yet measurably taken nothing more wholesome and nourishing.

And likewise of wyne we see what euills doe dayly come by ỹ vnmeasurable taking of it: for besids the euils that it brings to ỹ Liuer, it doth so cole & weken ỹ sinowes, that com-

commonly they fall to Vertiginie, Scotomie, Apoplexie, & so cõmonly death. No more reason is there to attribute the malliſſe of the Quickſiluer vndiſcrétly handled, then there is to the others being of moſt wholeſome qualities.

And now if you doe not beleue thoſe familiar examples, let vs come to the experience of it: I could bringe forth them that haue bene taken in hand of diuers for the ſame diſeaſe, & could neuer finde remedie by what ſo euer they could doe, which by the help of the oyntment made with the ſayd Quikſiluer, being artificially handled, haue bene made perfect well. Peraduenture you wil obiect and ſay, that it is for a certaine time, and will returne afterwards.

To anſwere the which I will approue, and not onely my ſelfe, but alſo many others of my cõpany, Chirurgions in this Citie, that we haue cured a great number, which will confeſſe themſelues that they are aſwell as euer they were in their liues. Which is eaſily knowne, for they are well coulered, good appetite to eate, ſleepe wel, & doe all actions as well as euer they did in all their liues, and I will affirme none of them being artificially cured, that euer haue returned. Let vs therefore vſe that thing which is moſt manifeſtly approued, and leaue the diſputation of ſuch as would make vs beleue the things which are not. For (ſay they) it is colde, and through the coldeneſſe of it, bringeth many euill accidents. Which is altogether falſe: for reade Galen, in his fourth booke De ſimplicibus, and there you ſhall ſée the contrary.

Alſo Ariſtoteles. 4. Meteor, Haliabas, Paule Agenet, Cõſtantine, Iſaac, Raſes, Platerius, and ye ſhall be fully ſatiſfied. And if theſe authors will not perſuade, let experience teach: for it doth extenuate and reſolue, which all are actions of heate, and not of colde. The reaſon which they yelde that it is cold, is bicauſe it is made of leade. Which followeth not: for we ſée that Lime is made of Chalke,

which

which is a cold ſtone, and yet Lime is hot. Diuers other examples I coulde bring in for the proofe of that which for breuitie ſake I will let paſſe, referring the indifferent reader to others, which haue written of this matter.

Among the reſte, this booke for the true practiſe, I think to be one of the chiefeſt that hath bene publiſhed in our tongue, being now the third time corrected, & enlarged, wherin hath ben take great paines, for the which we deſire nothing but good ſpæches: though that ſome of late haue rewarded both of vs with euill words, & alſo ſought to deface our writings, if their will and their wit could haue agreed.

But this we would haue knowen vnto them, that there is neither of vs bothe, but haue cured more in number, then euer they did ſee in all their liues, that hath moſt founde fault with our writings, and are able to proue by reaſon our doings therein. I thinke rather it was for enuie, then for any zeale to the truth of the mater: being not well contented to ſee others in better credit and doings then themſelues.

Lette them not malice vs: for it is the good lyking of the people, in that wee haue diſcharged our duties. It maye be, that when they haue practiſed ſo long in this Citie, and other places of this Realme as we haue done, they maye haue as good doinges as wee haue, if they diſcharge theyr duties accordinglie: if not, lette them be ſure, the longer they practiſe, the worſe it will be for them, the which we would be loth to ſee. For it is the comfort of euery honeſt artiſt, to ſee the profeſſours to flouriſh, and eſpecially being of one bodie, and company, for one member not doing his dutie, all the reſt fareth the worſe: therefore, we ſhould rather be a comfort the one to the other, then to deface one anothers doings.

I would to god, that it were well considered of vs, and that there might be an vnion among vs, which profesſeth this noble arte of Chirurgerie, that wee may discharge our dueties, in the common wealth, to the glorie of God, and the one to be a helpe, and comfort to the other.

AN EPILOG, COLLECTED and gathered by IOHN BANESTER, Gent. Maister in Chirurgerie, & practicioner in Phisicke.

HEtherto the Author hauing done his zelous endeuor, in exhibiting to thy perpetual vse, a part of his paineful experience, approued by the line of method, now acknowledgeth himselfe (gentle Reader) together with the successe of his labors, to stand at the reward of thy vncertaine lyking: yet with such hope, as that he holdeth it vnpossible, (although the worst sort beare the greatest number) that the bewtie of his zeale should be quite stayned with the smæring slyme of spightfull obliquie. The doubt groweth not from the disease here entreated of, nor the methode, but from the local medicines here appointed and ordained to the curation thereof: which bicause they are compounded with Quick siluer, the greatest nũber doe abhorre & shun the vse therof, as poyson. Therefore bicause I rightly note that euery contrarietie in opinion hath not a like ground in all persons: for some iudge by reason onely, some by affectiõ good or ill to the author, others as it were, sweare themselues to the liking of other men: I haue thought it good, partly for the good wil I beare vnto the author, & partly bicause curtesie challengeth of mée some enterprise, to lighten the labor of my friend, least any paper be lost, to set downe so plainly as I can, certaine cõtrouersies taken vp, of sundry men & holden of the most sort in these daies, of Quick siluer: wherby some allow, others disalow ỹ Vnctions, Fumes, & Plasters, deuised & dayly frequented in ỹ curation of the French Pockes: which that I may both do sufficiently, and also kéepe mée vnder the couert of authoritie, I haue thought it good, not partly, but wholly, in translating to displaye, and sette abroade, the mynde of Leonardus

Rotallus, one who in this matter seemeth to haue swet seuerely. Wherefore without continuance of further circumstances, let vs turne directly to the tenor of his words.

FOR the most parte, wee doe maruaile at sundrie kindes of liuing creatures, which so doe imitate their leader, that what way so euer he taketh, the rest without all further search, doe follow in order: lyke as the maister Bee, gouerneth the swarme, and the belweather the whole flocke, in lyke sorte the band of souldiours followeth the Captaine, so that vpon him almost alway, dependeth the lyfe, and death, of the whole armie. So some Phisitions in lyke maner led, no otherwise, then as horses, either holden in with the bridle, or pricked forwardes with the spurres, dare commend, or else reproue onely those thinges which some other, to whome they seruilly ministter, hath praised or despised, neither by right experience, nor any firme reason, endeauouring either to allow, or disproue them. Hence commeth it, that the most sorte doe detest Quick siluer, as a pernitious poyson, hauing no notable reason to persuade them vnto it, saue onely, that in some auncient writers they haue found it to be so: adding moreouer, that the miners, and guilders, which with dayly vse, doe handle, clense, and digge the same, are oft times troubled with drawing to gether of the sinewes, as also with contraction some time of the vpper eye lyd, otherwhiles of the nether: they bring in besides, all the accidents following that kinde of medicine: and some are not ashamed to affirme that the bones of such patients are putrified through the Quick siluer, contained in their medicines.

But here peraduenture it shall not be amisse to produce the words of Montan, touching this matter, they be these: for alwayes to whome soeuer it is applyed, (speaking of Quick siluer,) it driueth back, and perceth mightely

mightely,it agréeth with nothing but gold,and through the exceeding coldnesse,and pearcing might therof,whether it haue that of his owne speciall forme or otherwise, it driueth back,and killeth as poyson,when it méeteth with principal members: Wherefore the auncient Phisition did abhorre it, though the Arabians did admit the same: but thou shalt finde that the Greekes neuer vsed it,I meane the auncient Greekes,such as was Hippocrates,Galen,Oribasius,and Alexander Trallianus,behold therefore what Galen saith in his chapiter of Quick siluer,I doe not know Quick siluer,but for poyson,and so speaketh no more thereof.A little after Mantan,speaking of Ioannes de Vigo, his liniment, saith: I also when I was a younger man,vsed this liniment,and séemed to haue healed some, when as in déede I haue not healed them, but the disease returned worse then before: which when I perceiued, I turned mée straight to Galen,and acknowledged that Quick siluer,driueth back al things that it méeteth,and enlarged the wayes, and expelleth whatsoeuer humour it findeth, and this mouing ceaseth not,vntil the thick burnt,and flegmatick humor be repulsed by the force thereof.

And for-bicause the outer parts are enoynted,therefore the humors are constrained to go back againe, and to come into the middest of the bellie. &c. So therefore the breastes filled with that poyson,&c. But how good this is,you your selues iudge, whether it be well done or no,to driue backe againe to the nobler partes the euil matter,which of it selfe gathered forth to baser partes. Also consider with your selfe, whether that be a conuenient waie to purge the humour,&c. And for that cause, it falleth out afterward,that such persons haue their spiritual members alwaies affected,& lose their wonted naturall colour,and their gums become thinner,by reason of the humours which doe corrode,and fret those partes:

so

so the teeth appeare long & black, through filthie vapours, whereby also the breath stinketh. &c. In these words seemeth to be conteined the whole heape of arguments, wherewith Mantan and many others do vntruely accuse Quick siluer, of venenositie: or if it should not be graunted poyson, yet, at the least, they determine the vse therof worthie to be blamed, and vtterly detested, as a deadly medicine, and altogether contrarie to the nature of man, bicause they suppose, that the hurtfull matter, which natiue heate driueth forth to the outer parts, receiueth by Quick siluer repulse againe into the inner parts: so they say it eateth the gummes, & maketh the teeth filthie, with stinking breath, and that it doth not (for all that) restore the pacient to perfect or continuing health, but rather set on a colour of health, for a space, so that it feineth onely the pacient to be whole, but healeth him not in deed: all which things, thus obiected against Quick siluer, if they were true, or the greater part of them, I also, together with the rest of this opinion, would iudge the same worthie of all men to be detested: but first with a true and perfect balaunce, the right on both sides must be wayed, least (as is the manner of the vnlearned) by rash iudgement, we ascribe either vndeserued victorie, to those that are in deede to be despised, or giue vnworthie reproch to the wise and learned.

Begin we therefore at ỹ opinion of Galen, or of those which affirme that Quick siluer is poyson. First we shal see that Galens words sound otherwise then as Mantan hath expressed them, which errour I willingly do attribute to that booke of Galen, which Mantan perhaps at that time had, being corruptly translated: but these are the words of Galen: Quik siluer, is not a medicine that groweth by it selfe, but of the number of those that are by arte prepared, as is Ceruse, ærugon, Phoricum, and Letharge, I haue made no triall thereof, neither whether it killeth,

being

being inwardly applyed. Se now how Galen reproueth Quick siluer: but were it so that he did disalow it, which many others truly doubt not to doe, is it therefore méete, that at their becks, we straight way confirme the same, as though we did wholly depend vpon their mouthes and eyes? no truely, without we meane continually to wauer in minde: for all sides haue their meanes to defende their arguments: this man blameth it, he alloweth it, an other bringeth in an obsure, and vndetermined opinion, what must we here doe, when opinions thus amongst themselues doe varie: forsoth aske counsell of Aristotle, Galen, and Reason: Galen refused not to credit the writings of Hippocrates, and other auncient writers, notwithstanding he onely trusted them so farre (as himselfe witnesseth) as that he might, if he once saw either reason or experience, stand against their sayings, easily varie frõ their opinions: and why not? for is it fit that the auncient writers together, with all the felowship of wise men, should haue ordained such lawes, as they themselues should alwaies afterward be tyed vnto. Veritie therefore is to be preferred in all things, which here to sift out, neither the thing it selfe, nor any authoritie doth forbid.

And bicause there are two waies to finde out the truth of any matter, that is to say, Demonstration, & Induction, the first bringing knowledge of those things, which are obscure, and dark to our vnderstanding, and the other of those things conteined within the compasse of our capacitie: we will therefore by Induction, (which moueth nothing aboue our reach) enquire the veritie of this present case.

Now then? what doth our sence teach vs? you will say, contraction of the eye liddes, or peraduenture of some Nerues, in the bodies of such persons, which all their lyfe accustome to handle Quick siluer.

Why

Why, but these argue not venenositie, but rather dryeneſſe: for those partes muſt nédes be more drawne together, in which the moyſture is expreſſiuely conſumed. You will alſo alledge the inflamation of the iawes, and whole mouth, eating of the gummes, flure of the bellie, & other lyke conſequents, which are ſometime not voyde of perill: that theſe doe follow the vſe of Quick ſiluer, no man can truely denie, but whether the qualitie thereof yeldeth theſe things, firſt of all, and of it ſelfe, all men as yet doe not know: goe to then, what is it that enflameth diuers parts of the bodie, yea not ſparing the bones, and that in ſuch perſons, as neuer taſted the vſe of Quick ſiluer? what altereth their complexions to a leadie coulour? yea, what moueth, nouriſheth, & encreaſeth others, diuers and cruel accidents before any vſe of Quick ſiluer, but the vitiate humor onely? yea it is the ſame which after annoyntings troubleth the iawes & intrels ſo ſharply. It is not that, which was ſpread abroad through the ſkinne, and extreme parts of the bodie: for that, together with the propertie of the medicine, and office of nature, is caſt out in the ſweates, and inſenſible vapours: but in déede it is that, which being not as yet vitiated, ſtrayed abroad among the inward parts: but ſo as it was euen readie to flow to the outward parts, wher it would haue put on corruption, and nouriſhed the diſeaſe.

But here to ſome, perhaps I offer hould of contradiction, bicauſe I ſpeak of the expulſion of the humor, which as yet is not infected: which notwithſtanding bringeth cruell accidents, whileſt it is ſo plenteouſly diſturbed out to the iawes, or ſtraight gut: for ſuch things are not wont to chaunce without ſome putrifaction of humors, this ought (of truth) to be no meruaile, that is, that ſuch accidents ariſe through a humor, which whileſt it lay within, was voyde of corruption: but being come into the outward partes, doth putrifie: for if bloud more then dew,

flow

flow into any part, the same of necessitie, wheresoeuer it is, is chaunged into a qualitie diuers from his natural, or turned into matter, or by artes ayde, or natures help cast forth, which thing is euidently offered vnto vs, by sound persons, when they are annointed with Quick siluer: for they are ouertaken by the very same accidents, as are those patients, being annointed, whome this disease more cruelly handleth, which thing I haue obserued in Barbours, and my seruants, which vsed to annoynt these pacients, being ignorant of the effect of the medicine, whome straight way feared themselues to be catcht with ỹ same disease, bicause they were vrged with the lyke accidents, as those pacients whome they had annoynted, that is to say, with flux of the belly, or mouth, eating of the gummes, stinking breath, inflamation, vlcers, &c. although in affected bodies all these fal out worse, both for the vitiositie of the humor, and much annointing.

But now tell mée: was this sound man replenished with the infected humors: here hence we may gather, that humors of necessitie do fall into putrefaction, if they be carryed into any part more plenteously then is requisite, & there beyond nature make their tariaunce: wherby followeth that the parte being loden with the multitude of humors, or anoyed with their gluish slimines se, both the concoctiue and expulsiue faculti e therof is made weaker: and thence commeth obstruction, retention of humors, payne, putrefaction, vlcer, and stinking sauour: but returne we from whence we haue digressed. Therfore the multitude and vitiositie of humors, rushing into the iawes or fundament, by the consent of most Phisitions are iudged the authors and maintainers of these accidents, Quick siluer being the mouing cause, whence then can they gather other arguments of his venenositie: for being taken inwardly it sleaeth not. Of a certaintie

taintie there are many Iesters, which for the pleasure of rich men, or for a small hire doe swallow three or foure, or tenne ounces of Quick siluer, without any damage, auoiding the same immediately after by stole: one of these I knew my selfe, and I heare there be many others such: Moreouer, I know those that haue accustomably for.xl. or lx. dayes, taken pilles containing Quick siluer, without hurt at all, nay rather with commoditie: yea, others I know to haue bene perfectly healed, onely by the meanes of those pilles. Also those bodies, which now by continuance, are euen confounded with the pocks, and can by no other meanes be helped, onely Quick siluer (as a diuine refuge) doth for the most part deliuer and restore them to their auncient libertie of health, or so neere that as may be: yea, sometime into a better state, then nature would haue graunted, though that vnto those, which waste more time in reasoning and discoursing, then in practise & handling of the things, doe seeme a thing difficult to be credited: notwithstãding continual vse of experimẽts doth sufficiẽtly persuade vs of this matter. I pray you what reasõ would haue persuaded men, ỹ any water could be of such force, as to melt Iron, or deuide gold frõ siluer, had not experiẽce first noted ỹ same vnto vs? truely there are many things which being onely by disputation esteemed, doe set before our eyes an impotẽcie of that final effect, which vse sometime proueth possible: it is not requisite therfore, only wõ reasons to contend, where induction is able to beare rule. It cureth not all patiẽts ỹ haue ỹ pocks, I graũt: for commonly the tenderneſſe, or disobedience of the patient, else the slowneſſe, or vnskilfulneſſe of the artist, or likewise the vehemencie of the disease it selfe, being confirmed in a weake bodie, prohibiteth curation: yea some of those death onely doth exclude, vnleſſe they escape by the great power of God: but shall we impute that to Quick siluer, as his proper nature? then what other medicines

euen

euen in those diseses, which they are accustomed to do plesure in, doe alway purchase ỹ wished ende: Annointing w̃ quick siluer, maketh ỹ mouth stinking, not alway no; in all persons: fo; those are excepted, whose flure of the belly fréeth, in some it is in shoꝛt time amẽded, & those are they that vse tẽperate diet, great eaters it holdeth long, & much dꝛinkers of vndelaied wine, & such, beside this, many other accidẽts doth vꝛge. But were it so, ỹ this anointing shuld alwaies after cõtinue, & that with euery patiẽt, would not any man, fo; all that, being stirred w̃ paine, & eaten with vlcers, chuse rather, w̃ an vnsauery bꝛeath (which neuertheles is not hurtful to himselfe) to liue longer & quietly, thẽ w̃ dayly languishing paines, in shoꝛt time to dye: you wil say, the bones of some of those patients, are found coꝛrupted: I graũt, but ỹ is cõmon to both, to wit, both those which are annointed, & those which this disease cõsumeth, not hauing vsed quick siluer at all. Neither doth quick siluer, (if iudgemẽt be takẽ frõ those vlcers, wherto it is applied) shew any note, o; token of poison at al: fo; if it finde thẽ faire, & void of default, it skinneth & closeth thẽ vp: and those ỹ be rebellious (if diligẽt respect hath bene giuen to the pꝛeparing and purging of the bodie inwardly, as becommeth a reasonable artist) it coꝛrecteth and amendeth. Then it now remaineth that the aduersarie say it is woꝛthie to be out of vse, in the art of medicine, bicause by his coldnes, it dꝛiueth back the hurtful humoꝛs into the inner parts: yea, but ỹ is no easi matter to be grãted to, fo; ỹ thẽ many other discõmodities shuld ensue: fo; it wold repꝛesse ỹ blood also: wherby ỹ hart & liuer, thꝛough such headlong reflux of vitiated humoꝛs, dꝛiuẽ back frõ all ỹ parts of the bodie, shuld be cõstrained to shew their last act in their offices. The like must nœds follow, (o; peraduẽture woꝛse) if you cõtend ỹ the vitiated humoꝛs, seuered from blood, o; foꝛced into the inner parts, bicause the bowels cannot gouerne these in like oꝛder, as if they were mixed w̃ bloud.

Furthermoze (if euerie point be diligently wayed,) we ſhall be foꝛced to confeſſe the acceſſe and going foꝛward of humoꝛs to the middle bellie, to be altogether impoſſible: what bicauſe nature hath graunted no ſuch frée paſſage of the wayes, and that the contrarie might of the bowels may inhibite their paſſage, as alſo bicauſe that ſlimie flegme cannot be caried foꝛth to the ſkinne, wherefoꝛe it is not to be iudged, that from the ſkinne, are dꝛiuen thoſe thick and glewie humoꝛs, which come to be caſt out, at the mouth oꝛ fundament.

Alſo if there ſhould be ſuch repulſion of the humoꝛs, that are néere about the ſkinne, vnto the middeſt of the bodie, then néedes ſhould thoſe humoꝛs alſo bliſter, eate and inflame the bowels, and that moꝛe vehemently, then whileſt it remained about the ſkinne and muſcles: foꝛ that then they were diuided into diuers parts: but they muſt néedes be vnited if they be bꝛought to gether to the centre oꝛ middeſt: and ſo it is requiſite that moſt of all they excell in foꝛce: foꝛ a vertue vnited is alway ſtronger, then when it is into diuers parts diſtributed.

But let vs graunt that which is not, that is to ſaye, that theſe humoꝛs are dꝛiuen from the outward parts, to the inner, foꝛ repulſion of it ſelfe is not to be reſiſted, oꝛ otherwiſe, it ſhould be lawfull to repell at no time: Merely in ſuch a place repulſion is to be faulted, when any thing happeneth pꝛeiudiciall to the natural office of the partie: oꝛ we account it woꝛthie no pꝛaiſe, if in taking away the firſt affect, it ſtirre vp an other of no leſſe greuance, oꝛ if it ſhall pꝛofit nothing, although it doe no hurt.

Let vs now examine, what in this buſineſſe, repulſion is wont to yelde, geuing our reaſon by dayly examples, what humoꝛs thou wouldeſt haue expulſed to the inner parts, thoſe doth nature caſt foꝛthe, with light labour, and in ſhoꝛt ſpace, by thoſe wayes, that are moſt apt

and

and prepared for the expulsion of all hurtful things, that is to saye, by the mouth and fundament, whereby the pacients afterward lyue without griefe, which before that, being vexed with sundrie paines, estemed lyfe and death, thone as néere as the other. This repulsion therefore is not to be accounted a fault.

But euen now timely occasion is offered to aske, how it commeth, that after the outward affects of the bodie being appeased, such flux at the mouth or bellie is excited, and yet the humors, which did eate, loade, and occupie the outer parts, not being repercuted, when as this is manifest in the bodie, after the vse of Quick siluer, neither any right inuented reason, séemeth to admit the driuing back of the humors that lye without, it can be no point of rashnesse to estéeme in Quick siluer, to be a facultie that doth concoct and dissolue the humors, that lye next the skinne, and also expulse, or at least, moue the expulsion of those humors that lurke within, or are newly made, all which, nature by no apter way could expell, or thrust out of the bodie, then by the bellie, or the mouth, chiefely in that the stomach is the principal part, that engendreth, and kéepeth flegme, of which specially, dayly diseases (I will not saye sharpe diseases) are excited, & renewed: And it is certaine, that both this flegme, and yelow coler also, most aptly purged by the rehearsed wayes, and commodiously by the belly, the rest of all other superfluous humors.

But by what fourme or office, nature is by this kinde of remedie stirred, and helped to the driuing out of this disease, and this most froward humors, séemeth a secret altogether hid, from humaine minde and vnderstanding: yet this vse teacheth vs, that by the applycation thereof, inflamations are put away, and vlcers aptly concocted, mũdified, incarnated, dryed and cicatrized, which things truely doe argue a temperate heate, with drynesse: for

without heate, humors are not disposed to breath out by the pores, neither without dryneſſe, are they to moue. Of which properties, if thone or both ſhould exceede meaſure in his temperature, ſuch things could not temperatly enſue. It is farre vnlike, ỹ ſuch things can procéde of coldneſſe, which ſome doe impute vnto quick ſiluer, bicauſe in hãdling it is verie cold, beleuing alſo that the ſlure of the mouth & belly, which commeth by ỹ vſe therof, is brought to paſſe by repercuſſion.

But ſithens the ſeuerall and proper difference hereof, (or if you will) the fourme may onely by common, & coniecturall meanes, be confirmed, & that ſuch diſputation ſæmeth ſometime to conteine more difficultie then profit, I haue thought it beſt, not any further to lẽgthen the talke of the knowledge therof, bicauſe (as they ſaye) the effect (I meane) of knowledge is preſently knowen, when as the reaſon, or efficient cauſe it ſelfe is hidden, accounting not this thing onely vnknowne to Phiſitions, but alſo many others, in rehearſall of which we haue not purpoſed here to ſtand: but to ſay ſomewhat for example ſake.

Who is he that either exquiſitely, or after what ſort ſoeuer, doth know the fourmes of purging medicines, in aſmuch as they are purging? and notwithſtanding euery ſkilful Phiſition, doth miniſter thẽ with happie ſucceſſe, truſting not to reaſon, but experience: neither (ſometime) without commoditie, doe women, ignorant people, & runners about, being altogether careleſſe of ỹ fourme of medicines, vſe both theſe and alſo other kindes of medicines: but fortune (if at any time they touch the true ſcope) and not arte dothe helpe them: ſo they that make Globes, or Cardes, and Dials, either to ſhew the houre of the daye, or to diſtinguiſh the parts of the world, vſe to touch their néedles with the Adamant ſtone, although in déede they be altogether ignorant of ỹ cauſe, why the Adamant ſtill turneth his face towards the North.

And

And these examples may suffice, which onely I thought good to this ende to propose, that so, the younger sorte, or such as be ouer curious, and to the searching out of causes aboue measure enclined, may ỹ sooner lighten themselues of such vnprofitable labour, least that, busying thẽselues about these causes, the finall ende of which, mans wisedome may not reach, sodainly being wearied, by and by, in a displeasure, they despise other things, which might well be attained vnto.

But it shall not be amisse here also to remember, that the vse of Quick siluer, is not onely, not void of daunger, but rather that it doth sometime bring mortall men into diuers anguishes and high perills of life: yet for all that, it is not simply to be blamed, and altogether detested, but in such sorte to be accused of hurt, as all other remedies, which possesse any excellẽt facultie, that is to say, of heat, or could, purging, or eating: for what doe meats, or pure wine, or water, if they be either aboue the strength of nature, or vntimely gorged in? and no otherwise shal it be with him, that vseth this medicine negligently, or rather to an vnruly patient, in which doing, he shal neither purchase praise, nor the sicke enioy commoditie, but far otherwise: if he shall be obedient to reason, and thou prudently behaue thy selfe, especially, if thou haue often obserued the operation of this medicine, vnder the appointment of some worthy artist, accompting it an inhumaine, nay rather vniust act, both in this, & also through the whole bodie of Phisicke, to hazard any thing, onely by reason, opinion, or bookes: for none of these by themselues, neither all ioyned together, doe so safely & spedely succour (when occasion is offered to practise) as doth prudent experience which same also, without doubt (although it be not then to be called prudent) is but maimed, if it be seuered from reason: whereas being ioyned to reason, it needeth nothing.

Thus

Thus far Botallus, who not onely inferreth all such points of controuersie, as curious heads doe stifly holde, to the detestation of Quick siluer, and so as a iust friend of nature and arte, necessarily refute them, leading his aduersaries to sundrie inconueniences in their owne opinions: but also aduisedly noteth the daunger that ensueth the neglected or disobeyed vse thereof, whereby we learne, that the vse of Quick siluer in asmuch as it is vsed, is not onely not to be discommended, but also with admiration to be entertained of all those which faithfully studie and earnestly enioyne themselues to the relieue & comfort of afflicted persons, since that the vtilitie thereof is chiefely in this disease so notable: yelding health to the bodie after a meruailous maner, if (as testifieth the same author) it be ministred according to arte: clensing the bodie of humors: the subtill, and next the skinne, by pory euaporations, but the tough, and within lying, by the iawes and nether bellie: so that it seemeth wonderfull how shortly, and how well it worketh the effect.
Therefore thus iustly entertaining the vse thereof, let vs also heedely note, that such be our care and diligence in thadministration, as that neither the patients, through our rashnesse, haue cause to open their mouthes against our vnskilfulnesse, nor we occasion iustly to complaine of their intemperance, both which we must studie to preuent: least we worthilie purchase the blemish of deserued ignomie.

FINIS. Iohn Banester.

WILLIAM PICKE-
ring Gent. of London
Chirurgion, his Epistle in the behalfe of the Author.

IT alwaies was the common order of the wise & graue Philosophers, at such times as they did set forth any workes, worthie of cõmendations, extending to the weale publike, to haue the same vewed & seene of some graue and wise Fathers, to the intent that if any thing were not perfected, it might by them be amended, so ỹ nothing should escape, that might breed infamous reports to their works. Thus they dyd for two causes, the one as I haue said, to escape the slaunders of vnbridled Asses, whose heads are so fraighted with grose vnderstanding, that it is not possible any sense or reason of any worthie works, should take place in so baren a soyle.

The other cause was for that the wise and learned should ioyne sentence a right in their works: but what shall I say to these times ỹ we now liue in, there is nothing so well penned, whether it tend either to religion, Philosophie, Phisick, Chirurgerie, or any art whatsoeuer, but some blind Momish carping sot, wil inueigh against it. But let not ỹ either dismay you, nor any other good meaning artist whatsoeuer, that labours in publication of any arte, to set the same out in our mother tongue, to the comfort of such as doe not vnderstand any other language.

Oh, what commoditie bringes it vnto vs, & to what great knowledge doth it make sensible now to attaine vnto, (God be prayed for the same) and in speciall to this our arte of Chirurgerie, wherein I am a mẽber in the same facultie. Therefore seing & reading your workes, not only here in London, but taking ẏ same wt mée to Cambridge, had the same séene, perused & cõferred with others, & men of déep & expert knowledge in Phis. & Chyrurg. whose lyking was such, as they wished the same to be published, to ẏ helpe of the vnlearned, wherby they might gather such fruits, as they may eschew the daunger of ignorance, and safly help & cure those ẏ are infected wt any of those gréefs there nominated, & as it hath ben heretofore obscure & in hidden manner kept close, for ẏ our former authors were altogether vnacquainted with so odious a disease, named Morbus Gallicus, or Lues Venerea, vntill the tyme of the wars betwene ẏ French king & the Neapolitanes, which was the yeare of our Lord. 1494. This disease first appeared at that sege of Naples, so that it was then vnknowne, but so infectious, as it hath since that time crept into all Realmes: but to effect cleane voyde of helpe, except of late yeares diuers sought meanes to remedie the same, so well as they could for that present, but since it is so crept in amongst vs in England, as it is most behofeful and necessary to the practicioners of this arte, to be most expert and cunning in the application of remedies for the same. Wherefore behold I pray you, & with diligẽce read & follow these workes of the author of this little pamflet of our painefull brother, Maister William Clowes, Chirurgiõ, who hath set forth the true & right methode of curing this disease, explaining vnto vs not onely his owne practise, but the latter authors that hath writtẽ of ẏ same disease, as Calmetheus, Falopius, Nicholas Masse, Rondoleci-us, with other, whose workes therin most learnedly & effectually is set forth to vs in the Latine tongue, therfore let

him

him that hath vnderstanding of his arte, what so euer he profesſe, be labourſome therein, applying by all poſſible meanes he may, the perfect knowledge therof: other wiſe he ſhewes him ſelfe a ſluggiſh Drone and ſot.

I call here to memory, a ſtatute enacted by Amaſis the Aegiptian king, who cauſed it to be proclaimed, that all & euery one, liuing within the limmets of his land, ſhould be called to an yearely accompt, & giue a true reckoning to the Magiſtrate of the prouince, where they liued, how they ſpent their time, and whereupon they were maintained, which who ſo did not, he was condemned to ſuffer ſharpe and extreme puniſhmēt, vnto which ſinguler lawe and moſt politike ordenance, the cuſtome of the Gymnoſophiſts of India, ſeemed moſt agreable, among whō, ſuch as by their dayly labour, brought to their parents none aduauntage, ſhould loſe their middayes meale, for their negligence and idleneſſe.

With certaine Ilanders in Spaine, named Balcares, this was an vſe & receiued order, that the mother ſhould ſhew the ſonne a marke to ſhote at, which if he did hitte with his arrow, then had he for his deſert, meate meſurably miniſtred, but if he failed and was either ſhort or gone, or wyde, in directing his ſhaft, then was faſting the penaltie of his amiſſe.

Euen ſo, he is not worthie to liue, who lyke an idle and ſlothfull Drone, doth nothing that deſerueth lyfe: In all the Elements and other Celeſtiall bodies, God hath ſet them in ſuch eſtate, that naturally they are neuer idle, but ſtill occupied in their offices, wherevnto by and through diuine prouidence, they are aſſigned.

The Heauen it ſelfe, which compaſſeth the whole worlde, moueth it ſelfe orbicularlie, that is, in circle. The Sunne and the Mone, haue theyr diſtincte according to eternall appointment:

to the one is committed the gouerment of the daye, to the other is appointed the guiding of the night; the wyndes kéeping conuenient places and regions, blow with continuall blasts. The Signes of the Zodiack, one with another, obserue their prescript times of circular mouing:

The Earth lying barren and fruitlesse in the comfortlesse time of winter, maketh a large mends of that idlenesse, with yelding a goodly and gallant crop, in the pleasant season of Summer, when as all Trées, Plants and herbes, doth yelde their fruites. I say therefore let vs busie our braines about the marking and considering of the spreading Vine: let vs occupie our cogitations and wit in weying of the pretious Pearles which it doth yeld, to the singuler comfort and delectation of mans heart. Let vs prudently (I say) ponder with what faithfulnesse and trustie seruice, the Earth being the mother of all things, imbraseth ẏ séede cast into hir bosome, nourisheth it with the milke of hir owne pappes, ministreth conuenient sustenaunce vnto it, that it springeth vp and groweth gallantly: whereby it turneth to the succour of man in due season.

Doth not the verie moneths throughout the yeare, successiuely and in due order, performe their seuerall offices, who at any time can proue the contrarie? Wherfore if so be that all these creatures, some being of most excellencie, other some of basenesse, and some againe of indifferencie, shew such obedience and dutifulnesse in accomplishing the lawes and statutes, which nature (not without singuler prouidence) hath made, and from all beginnings enacted and established, all and euerie one of them in their kinde, some to yeld increase, & some againe to other seruices not vnnecessarie, were it not an intolarable shame, that man (whome God hath made lord and owner of all speciall benefits) should lye tumbling vpon the bed of ease, and shrowde himselfe, head and eares in

sloth-

slothfulnesse: that he should (as it were) putrifie & rot in idlenesse. What man is there that will think this allowable, who can lyke of it, but such bottell headed lubbers, as neither haue in thē discretion, reason, wisdome, iudgement, nor any other propertie praise worthie: such there is, but I thinke not well borne, or at least not wel minded towards the cōmoditie of his countrie nor countrimen, but in great bravery they aduaunce such runnagate empyrikes as you in your booke doe mention, these sots I say, are better fed thē taught, it is shewed by their doings, & grosenesse of wyt: they dwell by the butchers, and often doth surfet of raw meates and rotten fruites, whereby their stomackes are so swelled, that they must nēedes parbrake and cast forth their malicious myndes against their countrie and countrie men. I craue pardon, let mée a little deale with these caitiffes, to explaine them out in their coulours: but first the occasion by thē giuen, that moues me thus to inuect against them, is this, there is some one in this citie wel knowne, to be euil minded, for that he is a supporter of runnagates and vagabondical Chirurgions, such dogmatists, as fugitiuely run from country to country, from Realme to Realme, a quacksoluing, most diabolically vsing Jugling & deceit, to delude common wealths, vsurping the name and title of the honest artist and laborsome student, as of late dayes was in England, one Valentine Rarsworme, a man singulerly experimented in deceits, voyd of knowledge, a deceitfull Alcumist, a proud prating Paracelcian, & yet in déed no Paracelcian, but an vsurper of that name. I speake not against the good workes of the right Paracelcian, no more doth the author, with whome I haue cōferred with in Alcumie, but those Empyrickes who in déede are schollers of Thesalus, such as are and haue bene whipped and banished from Citie to Citie, such was his maister Rarsworme, whose desciple he was: what he gathe-

red of him is apparant, the one fled and gon for feare of an ynch bord, the other tarying behinde with infamie, whose forehead is made of steele, and strong enough, his helmet of Copper, his bootes of Brasse, yet beggerly enough: yet proude as Icarus the sonne of Dedalus, who by the help of his wings, laboured to flie in the aire, ouer land and sea, to escape the examination and displeasure of Minos, King of Crete. As craftie and cunning in Jugling, as Prometheus, father of Deucalion, which dyd take vpon him to make men of claye: yet more I must needes speake of him, he is seruisable for no seruice of our Prince, his owne selfe hath so bewrayed the secrets of his heart, whereby he purchased one of the strongest prisons in London, and lykely to haue had a cart, which was to good for his desert: yet the prating sot, will take on him great matters, and performe small. A Chirurgion most fit to serue, if battaile be bidden against butterflies, against Mise, against Fleas, or against Frogs, hap hazard it is if he be not prest out for a principall Chirurgion, but if war be proclaimed against men of courage and valiaunce, content thy selfe man, thou art no fit fellow to serue in such place, why? I aunswere, a deformed and ill fauored bodie in proportion, is a lively representation of a vitious and ill disposed nature, so that it is a necessarie consequent, that as his bodie is croked, Crabtree lyke, and growne out of all order, so his minde is monstrus, and stained with manie foule qualities.

A fit Inne for such a guest.

I deeme him deformed, whose speaches seekes to depraue the good artists, and setting hand to writing to defame him, whose good actes are manifest, he to giue praise of wysedome and learning, to a fradulent empricke, and discommending the true and knowne artist in his profession. I may compare him to the Cũiurer of Fontano, who cast out a diuel, not with exorcismes or practises of arte Magical, but with the filthinesse of a foule mouth, whiles

his

his tongue runne at random, and found no ende where to be quiet.

Let not this malepart champion dismay you, nor anie of his sect, but proceed still in your studies, make open as you haue begũ, ẏ which yet resteth in you. I thãk you, I haue (as I before haue said) had the perusing of your booke, I speake not to flatter you, but the truth, and persist still to the aduauncement of that most worthy arte, & to the defacing of those prattling parasites.

I protest to the vttermost of my poore abilitie, to stande with you in all truth: I haue found you sound and sure, I haue wrought with you and you with mée, in great and daungerous workes, God be praysed, to the health of the patients, and our owne credites. Well I will a little returne againe to my former words, wishing euery man according to ẏ knowledge he is indued with, to be vigilent and laborsome therin, & not to be loiterers, nor wallow our selues in the bed of slothfulnesse, but leue some token behinde vs worthy of memory, as doth ẏ author of this booke, other-wise we be & shalbe accõpted viler then brute beasts, of no vnderstanding, sithens then brute beastes, that be estranged from reason, & other creatures indued with lyfe, leaue vnto vs certaine testimonies of their sustained labours, which are in our sight, as it were loking-glasses, wherein to vew and behold the foulenesse of our slothfulnesse, some beastes there are, which vnto vs are most profitable, by yelding ẏ increase of their bodies, for our succour and maintenance, and as they are vnto man principall benefits, so to themselues & to their kinde, they are most louing and tender, very fewe or none at all, are there to be found, so barren or fruitlesse, which yelde not some commoditie or other for our behoose, and since, that all things saue man onely, hath & doth discharge their seuerall duties abundãtly, onely we miserable wretches, are behind hand, & haue not paied our

yerely rent, which if we paye not, then are we not lyke to make any clayme or challenge for a quittaunce. Let vs (for shame) starte out of the Cabbine of this careleſneſſe: let vs shake of this slouthfulneſſe, and now at length call to remembraunce, what reproch and infamie doth flowe from Idleneſſe: and let vs catch the plough by the hand, as you haue done, and luſtely lyft vp the mattock and spade, and fall a deluing, to make knowne hidden ſecrets, which if you doe labour therein as you haue begun, then you shew your ſelfe a good member, and purchaſe for euer a good name. Well, God bleſſe you and your workes, now and euer: ſo I take my leaue. From my

houſe in Long lane,
neere
Smithfield, the third
of Nouember.
1585.

Your louing friend & brother,
William Pyckering Chirurgion.

¶WILLIAM GOODRVS GENT.
Maister in Chirurgerie, in commendation of this work.

I needes muſt count Appelles wiſe,
Although he were a ſkilful man,
That did not truſt his owne deuiſe,
But would haue others iudge and ſcan,
What was a miſſe and what was well,
Whereby he made his worke excell,

Yet dyd not he amend the ſhooe,
Vpon the Taylors fault he found,
For then ſhould he but ſo vndoe,
The work that was both good & ſound,
But if a Crippel ſaid he hault,
The Painter mended foote and fault.

So he that painfully hath pend,
This ſkilfull booke of Surgerie,
I needes muſt praiſe and eke defend,
Both worke and workman worthely,
For men of learning, ſkill, and fame,
Far paſsing me, commends the ſame.

So what exceptions Taylors takes,
Againſt the ſhooe, it ſhall not ſkill,
Or men vnlearnd that enuie makes,
Againſt this booke to beare ill will.
I GOODRVS do the ſame commend
And wiſh him well, and ſo I end.

FINIS.

¶THOMAS TVRSWEL.

QVi leuat orphanos modo paupertate grauatos,
Qui tulit afflictis gaudia læta viris:
Qui dedit auxilium: Qui consolatur egenis,
Qui leuat oppressos, carcere, morte, nece:
Qui iustis dat iustæ viris: Qui fœdera pacis
Nutrit, & omnigenis, munera larga dedit:
Maxima qui præbet, miseræ solatia vitæ,
Tristitiaque leuat, corda repleta graui,
Laus est magna, decus maius, sed fame perennis,
Quæ non est Stigijs interitura vadis.
Laus tibi sic duplex detur (Clous) gloria duplex
Et bona cum tuleris, plurima plura feres.

FINIS.

¶IOHN GERARD CHIRVRGION,
to his friend Maiſter William Clowes.

¶IN me wants ſkill, and eke aduiſed eye,
To coate or mend, the thing that is amiſſe,
The graue and learned hardly can deny,
But that this worke, by me ill mendid is,
My barren ſconſe hath little ſkill in this,
And other ſtudies layde my Muſe to reſt,
Who dulde my ſprights or ſences at the leaſt.

Some errours yet, if any ſuch there be,
Clowes willing minde may quickly mend a new,
For wyſe men winck, when often times they ſee,
Yet fooles are blynde, when moſt they ſeme to vew.
Of proude contempt, this miſchiefe doth enſew,
That he which ſcornes, the fruit of honeſt toyle,
In follies puddle may him ſelfe go moyle.

The wiſeſt men, for that they mortall are,
May runne amiſſe, and not keepe leuel ſtill,
Yet reade and iudge, what paines and toyleſome care
He hath endured, to purchaſe thy good will,
Which no man may, bicauſe we be ſo ill,
For Carpers, be with enuie fraughted ſo,
Still finding faults, at things they doe not know.

He frames his penne, to doe his countrie good,
Whoſe honeſt mynde, deſerues a Lawrel Crowne,
Who is content, to ſpend his purſſe and blood,
To call againe, our aunceſters renowne,
Which for our ſinnes long time hath bene kept downe.
But looke herein, and thou ſhalt learning finde,
Sufficient ſtore, to pleaſe the courteous mynde.

To wryte of myrth, delights no whit the drone,
To much of wyt, doth loth the fooliſh ſot,

The captions mate, would ſerue his minde alone,
With taunts and frumps, which may not be forgot.
Except he mend, the thing he knoweth not,
He pleaſith none, that would content vs all,
And may ſit ſtill, that ryſeth ſtill to fall.

I leaue thee now, my pen afords no more,
Deſire of ende puls back my ſenceleſſe vayne,
Loke thou for praiſe, by men of learned lore,
Deſpiſe the ſcoffe, that growes from Momus brayne,
For me: I honor thee, for taking paine,
And wiſh to all, that ſpend their time amiſſe,
Would fix their pennes, to write ſuch works as this.

FINIS.

De abſentibus nihil niſi bonum.

Iohn Gerad.

A TABLE OF THE summe and contents of this Booke.

THE common receued opinion of the first beginning and spredding of the disease, called Morb⁹ Gallicus, or Lues Venerea. Cap. I. fo. 1.
The maner of taking this sickneſſe, with the causes and signes thereof. Cap. II. fol. 2.
The maner of cure, for the disease called Morbus Gallicus or Lues Venerea: & first of Euacuation. Cap. III. fol. 5.
The order of bloud letting. Cap. IIII. fol. 7.
The order of Dyet in this cure. Cap. V. fol. 15.
The maner and order of anointing, with the making of the vnctions, & other nedful remedies. Cap. VI. fol. 16.
The Discription of certaine approued remedies by me collected, which are verie needeful and necessarie helps in this cure. And I haue gleaned and gathered these together, like as the poore Bee, which gathereth hir Hunnie from euery sweete flower. Cap. VII. fol. 26.
Of Decoctions and Diet drincks verie profitable in this cure. fol. 34.
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FINIS.

¶Waights neceſſary to be vſed both in Phiſicke and Chirurgerie.

Granũ.	gr.	a Barly corne wayght.
Obolus.	℈.℔.	x. graynes.
Scruptulus Siue Scrupulus	℈.	xx. graynes.
Drachma.	ʒ.	lx. graynes.
Vncia.	℥.	viij. drammes.
Semiuncia.	℥.℔.	iiij. drammes.
Seſvncia.	℥.j.℔.	xij. drammes.
Quartarius.	ʒ.iij.	iij. vnces
Selibra.	lib.℔.	vj. vnces.
Libra.	lib.j.	xij. vnces.
Seſquilibra.	lib.j.℔.	xviij. vnces.
Manipulus.	M.	a handfull.

Pugillus. P. ſo much as maye be taken vp betwixt the thumb and the three fingers.
Ana, an. of ſeuerall things the like quantitie.
Numerus, N, the number.

FINIS.

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MAN: dwelling in Paules church-
yard, at the signe of the Bible.
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